

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; **NICE**, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL SPEECHES

LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORM

The Guildhall was on Wednesday the scene of one of those picturesque ceremonies in which the members of our ancient municipality take natural delight.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, THURSDAY.
The Queen walked out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty drove in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Hereditary Grand Duke. The Prince of Wales visited the Queen yesterday afternoon.

The marriage of Lord De Freyne and Miss Marie Georgiana Lamb, only daughter of Mr. Richard Westbrook Lamb, of West Denton, was celebrated at the residence of the bride on Wednesday morning at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Marylebone-road, in the presence of a select congregation of the immediate relatives of the bride and groom. The bride was accompanied by her brother, the Hon. William French, and the bride was attended by her cousin, Henrietta Chichester. The bride wore a dress of white, trimmed with blue Brussels lace, a wreath of natural orange blossoms, and Brussels lace veil. The marriage took place at the unusually early hour of nine o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Lord De Freyne, assisted by the Rev. Eric W. Leslie, S.J. After the nuptial mass, the wedding party proceeded to Mr. Westbrook Lamb's residence, 29, Great Cumberland-place, to breakfast. Early in the afternoon Lord and Lady De Freyne left on their wedding tour.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, with Mrs. Gladstone, left Hawarden Castle on Wednesday for Penmaenmawr, on a visit to the Premier's country residence. The Premier's daughter has been for some time staying. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered at Conway and other stations where he was recognised. Special precautions were taken to insure a line of coaches, in which he travelled in the train. On arrival at Penmaenmawr the Premier was heartily cheered by the crowd which had assembled on the railway. His companion, Mr. Major Clayton, Chief Constable of Carnarvonshire, the Inspector, and three constables, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone proceeded to Ormshead Villa, where Lady Frederick Cavendish was waiting to receive the expected guests. To the surprise of Major Clayton a finding so many police on guard, but was informed by the Chief Constable that he was simply following the example set in Flintshire. It was reported afterwards after his departure that the gentleman had consented to address a meeting at Penmaenmawr the same evening, but the Premier stated that he had come down for rest and quiet, and would make no speeches, which was understood that he all meant to do at Penmaenmawr until Monday next.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM MILLBANK.—When the warders went round on Thursday morning to the cells to inspect the prisoners in the convict establishment at Millbank, a man named William Lovett, who had received a sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude for a burglary at Hampstead, had escaped. The convict had been placed in the upper cells overlooking the governor's garden. A hole had been made in the ceiling of the cell, and the convict had crawled out of the hole into the garden by means of a rope which he had in some way obtained. The rope broke, but with the piece left in his hands he lashed together two boards, fastened them against the brickwork, and then got over the board by means of the rope. The prisoners were given a day-long to loosen the masonry and brick-work at the top of his cell, and in place of the material removed chewed bread was substituted for the convict to deceive the warders. A reward of £5 was promptly offered for information resulting in his apprehension. Ten years ago, while in Portland serving a term of penal servitude, Lovett was flogged for a murderous assault on a warder, and he still carries the scars of his punishment. He is thirty-three years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, hair brown, eyes grey, complexion fresh.

THE EXPLOSION IN CAIRO

The *Daily News* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs the following details of the terrible explosion that occurred there on Thursday :—

CAIRO, THURSDAY EVENING.

An hour ago, at four o'clock in the afternoon, while sitting in my room at the hotel, I heard a loud explosion. It was rapid, and loud, and the seventh report of shells bursting. Rushing out I saw a dense volume of smoke filling the air, proceeding from the direction of the railway station. On driving to the spot I discovered that an ammunition train was on the point of exploding. The 60th Rifles had just arrived from Benha for the review, had passed the ammunition train on the left a few yards outside the station, and had scarcely drawn up on the platform when the explosion occurred. The train consisted of three engines and 100 trucks. Three men of the Rifles are reported killed and six wounded, including the doctor. Some men were also wounded of the Army Service Corps, then on the spot. Several natives were also killed. The explosion was so great that it was impossible to see the cause of it. It was not until it seems that some sparks were observed from a train passing out. As I stood on the spot an officer came up with an intimation that the magazine close to the station was likely soon to blow up. When the crowds realised the danger of the event they streamed back to the city. The magazine has been seen in pictures of cattle and horses stamped before a prairie fire. If a strategem, it was a clever one. At the same time there is a real danger still that the magazine may explode. The whole atmosphere, even in the 100-feet-high quarter, is black as such, and the danger of the magazine is so great that it is impossible to breathe. Shells are exploding at frequent intervals, but no further damage is reported, as the missiles burst only in the trucks. I have passed numbers of the inhabitants rushing out with children in their arms, and I have seen the women and children with the impression that Cairo has been surprised by a new enemy.

The *Standard* publishes among its despatches from Egypt the following:—

CAIRO, THURSDAY, 10 P.M.

The 60th Rifles have arrived from Benghazi in order to take part in the revolution on Saturday. The British troops in Alexandria are coming in from Tanta, where their place will be taken by a detachment of troops from Alexandria. The whole of the British force in Egypt, with the exception of the two regiments in garrison at Alexandria, will, therefore, be concentrated in the Delta. There is some discontent prevailing among the population throughout the country, more especially in Upper Egypt, the military and diplomatic authorities consider that Egypt generally is so rapidly returning to its normal condition that a further display of military force is not possible. The only cause of any concern is the large army in the capital being quite sufficient to overawe the disorderly classes throughout the country. Requests are, indeed, constantly received from Europeans in various parts of the country for garrisons to be stationed in order to protect their interests, but, seeing that there has been no outbreak of any kind since the disbandment of the army, with the exception of the riot at the Tanta Railway Station, the authorities do not consider it necessary to comply with these requests, especially as the towns in the Delta are the scene of a very active commerce. The Egyptian Government is in perfect agreement with the Commander-in-Chief on this subject. The three days' festivities are now at an end, and the work of reorganization is being actively undertaken in the various departments. The British military and diplomatic officers who will constitute the Court-martial which will try the leaders of the rebellion will be published very shortly. In a conversation yesterday with the Duke of Connaught, the Khedive stated to his Royal Highness that he was not at all anxious that British officers who will constitute the Court-martial which will try the leaders of the rebellion should not interfere with the course of justice, as he fully realized the necessity for stern example being made, and the lesson taught once and for all that ambitious men cannot be allowed to organise rebellion and war with impunity. Those acquainted with the mildness of the British Government would not have felt what pain it must have caused him to arrive at such a decision. I have seen letters from correspondents in Syria stating that the news of the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, the capture of Cairo, and of Arabi's flight, had been received with joy throughout the country. The Christians, who have for some time lived in terror of an outbreak, are exuberant with joy, and the Mahometans are filled with consternation. The news fell like a thunderbolt in Damascus, where on the day of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir the Christians were generally believed among the Moslem population that the Duke of Connaught had been taken prisoner, and the Queen obliged to accept the following terms:—An indemnity to be paid to Egypt for all the expenses of the war; the British troops to be sent to the Sudan; the ceded; the British troops to leave Egypt with their arms reversed; Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour to be beheaded; the Queen's daughter to be given to Arabi in marriage. Among people implicitly believing such a report as this, the news of the real state of affairs is a source of considerable disappointment and consternation.

6.0 P.M.

At a Cabinet Council held this afternoon the following measures were decided upon with regard to the trial of offenders compromised by the transgression of the law of neutrality. It will be constituted, under the Presidency of Ismail Eyoub Pacha, and consisting of twelve members. This Commission will be charged with the inquiry into, and the indictment of persons concerned in, all crimes of rebellion, and transgression of the law of neutrality, and will meet at Alexandria, on the 11th of June. The Court Martial for the trial of persons indicted by the Commission will be composed of eight members, under the Presidency of Mohammed Reouf Pacha. It will sit at Cairo. Another Court Martial, composed of six members, will sit at Alexandria for the trial of persons accused of taking part in crimes committed on the 11th of June, the 12th of July and the four or five following days, at Alexandria, Tanta, Damara, and other places. The decree will be signed to-night by the Khedive, and published to-morrow in the official journal. At present, the man, Maurice Pacha, is a member of the Alexandria Court. With that exception, the members of both Courts are all Mussulmans.

Most of the mercantile and manufacturing establishments, storehouses and factories in this part of Egypt. The result is even worse than they had anticipated. Everything in the country has been looted, and the stolen goods have been destroyed. The machinery has been generally hammered and mutilated, but can in many instances be repaired. The robbers have thrown into the Canal large quantities of property, and are unable to take it away. The attitude of the population towards the in face of Europeans is obsequious, but when visitors pass at dusk insulting cries are heard. The murders in the country places have, for the most part, been limited to the towns, but the whole population of the rural districts, as in the towns, are profoundly hostile to us. A new generation must arise before the spirit which Arab called up, and of which he was the immediate perpetrator, can be exterminated. The rulers of Egypt, whoever they may be, is currently reported here that M. de Lesseps carried his warm partisanship for Arab Pachà to so great a length that, prior to the British success, he had offered to give the British Government all the provinces belonging to the actual Ministry to save all connection with the

Khedive, to disobey his orders, and to side with Arabi. M. de Lesseps is said to have urged upon him the Khedive's position was hopeless, and that if the personage in question continued to follow him he would compromise the future of his high political station. Two companies of the Berkshire Regiment went to Tantah to-day to relieve the Highlanders ordered to Cairo for the review on Saturday. The Naval Brigade go to Cairo to-morrow. A German gun boat has arrived here to-day from Beyrout. She reports that tranquillity reigns there.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

to the Egyptian Army in Egypt." Numerous packages of newspapers, and other literature, sent "for the Army in Egypt" by voluntary contributors to the Commissary General of Ordnance at Woolwich, were on Wednesday sent in the War Department's transport ship, the *Helena*, to the Arsenal, to the transport *Helen Newton*, at Gravesend, whence she was about to sail for Alexandria. Since the announcement that gifts of the kind would be sent in this way, the public has been very generous and plentifully; and it is hoped that, so long as the army remains in Egypt, the interest which the public at home feel in its welfare may be manifested in the same thoughtful manner. The daily and weekly newspapers, of the illustrated papers especially, and of any description of light literature, will be highly appreciated in the hospitals, recreation tents, and the camps at large during the period of inaction which is in prospect for some months. The daily and weekly papers of the Royal Arsenal will be at once sent forward by the mails or the first conveyance. The *Helen Newton*, just named, may be regarded as the last of the Government transport steamers, and it is said that the *Anatoly*, belonging to the same owners, will be sold to the Brothers. Her commander, Captain Webster, is ordered to call at Malta for final instructions, but she will probably proceed with her cargo of 2,000 tons of forage to furnish the army at Alexandria. The transport officer, Lieutenant Hulbert, has so arranged the stowage that bran, oats, hay, and veterinary requisites can be discharged simultaneously. The reserve transport *Elyse* lies at Deptford, loading with stores for the War Office, and the Mediterranean fleet in the ordinary way, but nothing more is being done in the way of food for the army, which, with the stores on hand, can now be maintained upon the commodities purchasable in Egypt, and be no longer dependent on the supplies of the British commissaries are, however, reported to be very dear, especially where any of the troops are quartered at some distance from the capital, and luxuries, such as fruit and cool drinks, are almost at famine prices. On Wednesday the War Office applied to the Admiralty, engaged for the conveyance of stores to Egypt, left London on a substituted voyage to the British garrison at Bermuda with supplies, and the work of the expedition is concluded. The popular concern in recent events is, however, not confined to the military authorities, visitors at the Government works, and nearly a thousand British subjects, in addition to a few privileged foreigners, were registered yesterday as they passed through the main gates of Woolwich Arsenal. A message from the War Office, stating that the Government transport purposes during the war in Egypt, arrived there on Wednesday with seven hundred men of the 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment on board. The Battalion was sent to Egypt to take the place of the 1st Battalion, which reached Malakooti where they were over, and the men were therefore sent back.

TRADES DIS-UNIONS

It requires a mathematical intelligence nowadays to form any accurate idea of the drift and purpose of all the innumerable leagues, unions, congresses, associations, conferences, and alliances, to say nothing of the agitations, deputations, and committees that are dividing and subdividing British commerce against itself:—

The Roman Icilius complained that in his depraved days Romans were no longer like brothers, for the "Tribunes bearded the high, and the Fathers ground the low." But were they not brothers in the same way, and in the same state of hostility between high and low, and have reached, at last, a state of society in which every man's hand seems destined soon to be against everyone else's in a contest in which the proverb tells us who it is that "takes the hindmost." The last wheel that has been added to this wide-spread machinery of question is the proposed "Congress of Labourers' Union," in avowed hostility to the Trades Union Congress which has just completed its annual sitting. The story of the "Congress of Labourers' Union" is that the stokers offended against the law, and Mr. Justice Brett sentenced them to imprisonment. With charming unanimity, Amalgamated Labourers and Trades Unionists took the side of the stokers against the law, and got up a fund for their relief. Endeavouring the management of this fund, the "Congress of Labourers' Union" so handled that £203 10s. reached the stokers and their families, and the balance was spent on Plimsoll funds, Parliamentary committees, law, &c. Whether rightly or wrongly, the Amalgamated Labourers, through their representatives, have been the cause of a scandalous attack "on Mr. Broadburt. For this offence their delegates have been expelled from the Trades Union Congress, and they have promptly replied by summoning an opposition Congress to be held in the Union's defence, at the Crystal Palace, to be held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. The upshot of the quarrel belongs as yet to the future; but it is very likely that when the employed fall out, employers will be able to come by their own side, and the result will be the ruin of the collapse of the Irish Skirmishing Fund, that as soon as an agitation is successful enough to get up a subscription its troubles begin,"—*Globe*.

PARLIAMENT OUT OF SESSION.

The Earl of Carnarvon, addressing a Conservative meeting at Newbury on Wednesday night, criticised the acts of the Government both at home and abroad. Speaking of recent events in Egypt, he said:—Although they were there to criticise her Majesty's Ministers, he wished to be fair; and though he was not a pacifist, he would not have averted, yet when war was entered on, they sent out a completely equipped force; and another word of praise he had for the Government—namely, that honours had been awarded to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour. (Cheers.) He was not a Radical, would willingly open its portals to receive such illustrious additions to the peerage. We had often had opportunities of saying a word for the navy, and the conduct of our sailors in Egypt showed that they could act with the same gallantry as the army. The beginning of the century, when the British dash and the courage of our soldiers and their officers were recognised throughout the length and breadth of the land. Such pictures as the surrender of 6,000 of the enemy, laying their arms down at the feet of our soldiers, was a spectacle which we had never before witnessed. But it showed that, properly handled, British troops could repeat their former history not merely at long ranges, but with the old-fashioned weapon, the bayonet. (Cheers.) Now that the war was over, he could only say he wished he had as much confidence in her Majesty's Government as he had in the British army. In Sir Garnet Wolseley's speech he renewed cheers.) Now that the war was at an end diplomacy commenced, and we should

"How then, whose was His Majesty's Government
 would pursue. Many delicate and difficult
 questions would arise on the settlement of
 affairs, some of them of the Government's own
 making, through their neglecting to conciliate
 the Khedive, after His Majesty's Government were
 too busy with Turkish affairs to do so. It was
 necessary and wise to conciliate the
 Porte. The question arose—could we trust
 the Khedive? He had been faithful, but he
 was only one, and his life was only that of an
 individual. Could we trust the Porte? We
 recently had but too clear examples of
 Turkish diplomacy to put much reliance on
 that. Then, could we trust the Egyptian
 army? That had been disbanded. Then,
 could we rely on the result of a free
 conference ended in. The dual control, as it
 was called in Egypt, had now come to an end,
 and anything like a return to the *status quo*
 he believed to be impossible. He had
 no doubt that the Egyptian Government
 but he thought it would be most unwise to
 tie up two unwilling parties in an impracticable
 partnership. It had been said that
 there should be set up an Egyptian Govern-
 ment, but that was a very dangerous
 by native pachas and fellahs. The only
 practical course was for England to retain her
 control with all the duties and responsibilities
 of conquerors. (Applause.) It must not be
 forgotten that five-eighths of the trade of the
 Suez Canal is carried on through Egypt, and
 was British, that and the other end of the
 canal was India.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., addressing his constituents at Reading on Wednesday night, while declaring that he was not in possession of any Cabinet secrets, expressed his firm conviction that the Government were bound to adhere to their original policy in regard to Egypt, and to disavow any desire for the annexation of that country. The right hon. gentleman referred to, with satisfaction to the quieting down of disaffection in Ireland, and expressed his belief that an amendment of the rules of procedure in the House of Commons was absolutely necessary. Mr. G. Palmer, the colleague of the right hon. gentleman, also addressed the meeting.

PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT

Sir Richard Temple contributes to the October number of the *Contemporary Review* an article under the above title, the object of which is to examine the principles which should guide British policy in Egypt. The article was written before the decisive battle of El Tebe, and it is not surprising that it supposes the extinction of the rebellion, and deals solely with the question of how England should make use of the commanding opportunity she would then possess, which brings us to the position as it stands at the present time. Sir Richard Temple begins by referring upon the necessity, which exists that England should conciliate the Mahomedan world generally, and shows that by preserving the Sultan's suzerainty over Egypt, and being enabled, with the approval of Europe, to set the Khedive at a distance from the Egyptian throne, he will be the Mahomedan world to have done well. He then proceeds:—"Next, in the future settlement of Egypt it will be most desirable to obtain, not only the formal acceptance but also the cordial approval of the European Powers, and to avoid anything which may excite their jealousy, or lead to enmity or violence. If after being compelled to draw the sword in a just quarrel, and having secured advantages in Egypt of which the equilibrium is unquestionable, England should again find for herself self-aggravation, she shall certainly, by the settlement of the Egyptian Powers, and the security of the European Powers, and the settlement that her work is done, not only for her own interests but for the interest of others also—for the sake of the native ruler and of Egypt, of the Egyptian people, and of all Europeans, and of the world, and of the long-continued carry-on trade or industry in the Nile valley—then she will possess an additional vantage-ground in political controversies hereafter." Sir Richard next discusses the manner in which the rebellion shall be rendered safe for the future, and he points in the first place to the absolute necessity—political, administrative, and financial—for a permanent reduction in the army and for the organisation of a really effective police

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

[illegible]

A MYSTERIOUS STORY.

At Workshop-street police-court, on Wednesday, Franz Felix Stumm, master baker, 13 Lever-street, St. Luke's, who had been apprehended on a warrant, charged with feloniously forging and uttering a cheque for £47 15s, £47 15s, and £47 15s, was defended further with conspiring together with Elizabeth Stanger to defraud John George Grisel of the sum of £76 15s., appeared on remand for further examination. Mr. Poland now appeared for the prosecution, instructed by Mr. B. J. Stanger, and he produced information on which the warrant was granted, showed that about November last a master baker named Urban Napoleon Stanger did appear, not having since been heard of. Stumm soon after took charge of Stanger's household, and he was afterwards seen at Stanger's, while his own wife disappeared about the same time. Mr. Poland now set the case for the prosecution was ripe for hearing, and he thought a most extraordinary story would be disclosed. The missing man was seen on the morning of Sunday, November 18th, 1881. He could be traced to his home, where he was seen entering at about twelve at night. From that time all trace of him was lost. On November 13, the prisoner was in the house, but he was not seen again. He sent for it, it was said, to attend to the business as Urban Stanger was gone. The prisoner at that time lived in the immediate neighbourhood with a wife, but without, said Mr. Poland, mentioning the gossip of the neighbourhood, it was said that Urban Stanger was missing, the prisoner had left his wife and lived at the shop in Lever-street with Mrs. Stanger. At the time Stanger "went off," there was a large sum of money standing to his credit in the London and County Bank, £414 13s.—was withdrawn in three cheques, which were presented at cashed after Stanger's disappearance. The cheque which formed the subject of this charge for £76 15s., was drawn in favour of Charles Smith, and was signed "U. N. Stanger," in accordance with the evidence that it was twice sent back by the bank. The evidence of Mr. Chabot, an expert in handwriting, would show that no part of it was the handwriting of the missing man Stanger, and that the body of the cheque was the handwriting of the prisoner. The signature "U. N. Stanger" an imitation of that of the missing man. Another fact in connection with the case was, Mr. Poland said, that on the 20th of November, seven days after the disappearance of the prisoner, the prisoner went to a solicitor, who would not name, and gave instructions for the preparing of mortgage deed in favour of one Clarke, & secure—by the lease of the premises in Lever-street—prepayment of the sum of £250. A similar fact followed the case of the prisoner, dated the 5th of October, and took place at the time it was unexecuted. That deed was in force, but in a singular condition, when the part where the stamp should have been burnt away. Moreover, it bore an endorsement, "The above mortgage is void, as it was re-assigned on payment of the £250." It was re-assigned to Stanger. A new element in connection with the matter, and one still further complicating the case, was that proceeding in bankruptcy were soon afterwards instituted against the prisoner, and therein the prisoner claimed for a large sum of £1,500. The prisoner was remanded after the first witness had been examined.

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—MR. J. CARMICHAEL, a Shanghai journalist who is now editing the *Straits Intelligence* at Singapore, gives a very bad account of the morality of Shanghai. He says:—“Shanghai is woefully immoral. It is ‘a sink of iniquity. Shanghai is shamefully sited in its morals as well as in its position. It is more depraved than any other place similarly situated in the world. It decays from Hamburg who have graduated into big merchants, adventurers from America who have passed through events as romantic as any of those related by the fictionist, and as fast as they become pillars of society; gentlemen who were men when they were young, and Christian doctors, and then come to Shanghai as to a city of refuge wherein they grow rich and die. The fetsam and jetsam of the fashionable world has stranded here. To its past, while acknowledged, it has no regard, and its commerce is unclean. Shanghai owes a great deal of its present name and present moral rottenness. Vice reigns here as it does nowhere else. The city is more alluring; it is not associated with degradation, disgusting coarseness, and penury. It is artistically gilded, is associated with refinement, and is an attractive world. It is the place where the best company gives the best dinners, and has as much influence as the best of any of the dissolute beauties of Imperia. France. It chaffers at quiet-going respectability in public; its carriages, its appointments, its manners, are those of its superiors. It is. It is upheld by the State, and it dominates over them, ruins them, and yet no one seems powerful enough to resist its fascinations and destroy this infamous tyranny. In the best site in Shanghai rises a handsome hideous scandal—flaunting boldness and a shameful indifference to respectability—an outrageous insult to respectability, an injury hardly to be equalled in any city of the looziest part of the world. This is one of the places of infamy that mark Shanghai out as a place for the sons of Belial and as a hotbed of

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Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2-3, 1882.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The trial of Arabi Pacha has been preceded by his private examination in prison. The mildest-mannered men, we were told some time ago, clamoured for his execution, and content that only by his death can peace be restored to Egypt. He is thus found guilty and executed before trial; and if English troops were not present in Cairo, and English influence did not control the Khedive's Administration, a pretended suicide might well be a true murder. In saying this we do not attribute evil designs to Tewfik, of whom there are many reasons to speak well. But he cannot be responsible for Palace intrigues. One consideration we do not doubt is powerfully present to the minds of the Government. Arabi has failed to make himself a hero with the people of Egypt. The British Government must not make him a martyr. If he is invested with this character he will be a more powerful disturbing influence than he was while living. There seems to be much reason to believe that the sentiment of the Mohammedan population throughout the East, though no longer in favour of Arabi—for he has been beaten—is yet intensely anti-English. Everything that we hear from Constantinople confirms this view. The issue to be tried in Arabi's case may be legally very simple, but it is full of moral and political complications. To be a rebel against a Viceroy in obedience to the Sovereign is a novelty in history. It is true that the Sultan proclaimed Arabi a rebel and a traitor to himself. But this was done under the coercion of a foreign Power, and was accompanied by secret encouragement. As to the moral guilt of Arabi, that is a difficult question to decide. It cannot be measured by the suffering he has brought upon his country, for every unsuccessful rebellion, even the most righteous cause, does as much, and unsuccessful rebellions are usually the indispensable precursors of successful revolution. The language which is applied to Arabi has been used of men better and nobler than he. The politicians and journalists who employ it are the legitimate successors of men who spoke in the same terms of Mazzini and the national movement in Italy, in the first disastrous beginnings which were destined to lead to the triumphant end. It is probable that Arabi has in him both the good and the bad qualities of an Eastern soldier and enthusiast, but that the course of events forced the worst half into prominence. It must not be forgotten, in dealing with him, that he was a rebel against foreign influence in Egypt and against a ruler maintained and restored by foreign arms. The foreign influences may have been legitimate and beneficial, the recourse to arms may have been inevitable. But we cannot judge him by our convictions on this point. If the fight had been fought out between Egyptian forces only, there can be no doubt that he would have been the victor. These facts require to be kept in mind by the English Government. Whatever may be the course of the approaching trial and the issue of it, the fate of Arabi is in the hands, not of his judges nor of the Khedive, but of the British Government. All the complicated and doubtful elements of the case, personal and political, demand consideration and bearing treatment. M. Louis Blandin, arguing against political executions, has inhabited the doctrine that only the dead do not return. "It is only the dead," he says, "who do return." If Arabi were put to death, Arabi's return would be forgotten in what the men of his faith and race would presently come to regard as his martyrdom.—Daily News.

THE PURCHASE OF THE CANAL SHARES.

Next to the Jingo spirit, which they used to loathe, and the Jingo policy, once so shocking to their moral natures, the Government have profited by nothing so much as the purchase of the Suez Canal shares; a transaction which they could not see the beauty at all when they viewed it from the cold shade of Opposition. Indeed, what they did see in it only excited their contempt. For all political purposes it was ridiculous; as a matter of business it was simply "throwing four millions of money into the sea;" and there was a huxter, Jewish baseness about it which, though it might not be unbecoming to the Prime Minister of the day, infinitely degraded the Government of this great country. This was the opinion of the gentlemen who now form Her Majesty's Government, and of the thoughtful persons who supported them on the platform and in the press. Therein also they went wrong, either from lack of foresight or excess of animosity. The latter was probably the cause; for, though reversal of Lord Beaconsfield's policy was the order of the day when the Radical party came into office, the purchase of the Canal shares was left undisturbed. And yet there was nothing to prevent their being sold again—nothing to prevent the redemption of the four millions from the deep sea, where they had fructified at such a rate that Mr. Gladstone had to confess at the beginning of this year that they had become eight millions. That was, that is, the value of these shares; from which it appears that the purchase was not so wildly absurd from the business point of view. As for the political value of the transaction, it was more considerable than the public are even

now aware of. It happened that at the time when the opportunity of purchase presented itself the Governments of England and France were still engaged in a controversy about the Canal dues. The correspondence has never been published; otherwise we should have no need to say that it became a very angry correspondence indeed: the one Government urging that the company was making too good a business out of dues eighty per cent. of which was levied on British commerce, and the other replying, in effect, that if British commerce found the tolls too burdensome it was at liberty to go round by the Cape: the Canal was French property, the work of French enterprise and French capital, and the company had a right to charge what it pleased. But when the British Government bought half the shares or thereabouts at the price the position of affairs was altered. The Canal was now English as well as French property; and the revision of an excessive rate of tolls became easier. Now that alone would have justified a measure which also gives us a business profit, on outlay, of a hundred per cent. But though no doubt it was a great consideration with the Government of the day to terminate with success a vexatious controversy in which they had found themselves nearly helpless, they looked for other advantages beyond a satisfactory settlement of toll dues. It was these other advantages that were ridiculed as the dreams of political debauchery. They were fantastic, they were immoral, they were idle and absurd in the eyes of all practical politicians. The critics themselves were the practical politicians; and their practical minds could not conceive of eventualities in which the purchase of the Canal shares would be of the least use to an English Minister, unless it were to create a pretext for the annexation and bloodshed. This, at any rate, is what they said. This is what they taught the country to believe when they wished to turn their political opponents out of office; and of course it is possible that they believed it themselves at the time. But whether their honesty or their intelligence was at fault, it is certain that the Gladstonian electioneers of 1880 did not foresee how soon they would have to rejoice in the purchase of the Canal shares, and how speedily and well it would serve their own and the country's interests. When the question of the revision of Egypt arose, it was a great argument for the rightfulness of the enterprise that eighty per cent. of the whole number of ships which pass through the great Canal there are British; but the purchase of about half the Canal itself extended the argument considerably. It could be said in justification of the war, and it was said, that England had an immense proprietary interest in the Canal, as well as her commercial interests in it as a convenient water-way. The Government must have sent an army into Egypt if the shares had not been bought; for they do not represent a title of the actual British interests for which Her Majesty's Ministers have just been shedding blood. But their possession gave Mr. Gladstone a right of interference, an argument for intervention, of the convenient tangible, undeniable order, for this he has to thank the superior foresight of Lord Beaconsfield, who understood that a time was at hand when every advantage we could gain in Egypt might be of supreme value. If the "practical politicians" aforesaid could not perceive it also, that was because they were not practical politicians, perhaps. But of course they quite understand it now.—St. James's Gazette.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

French activity for a moment repressed in Egypt is finding a vent in Tunis, on the Congo, in Madagascar. The theory that France has suddenly become indifferent to the extension of her influence abroad finds but little confirmation in the sudden and significant development of an overmastering anxiety for ascendancy on three sides of the African continent. We are not complaining of this, much less protesting against it; but it is worth noting if only because it furnishes what may be useful precedents in the resettlement of Egypt. Especially is this the case in the matter of the capitulations in Tunis. As the Government and the administrative services of Tunis are to be definitively reorganised under French auspices, existing treaty rights are summarily to disappear. As the abolition of the capitulations is merely the first step, we are told, is to abolish it. The Control, consisting of six delegates elected by the English, Italian, and French creditors of Tunis, is an obstacle to the establishment of French authority. It must cease to exist. Half measures, says the *République Française*, only favour anarchy and encourage intrigue. What is wanted is a Resident with extensive powers—a French Governor-General, in short—who will establish the French protectorate on solid and durable bases. England and Germany, it is said, will offer no objection, and as for Italy her opposition does not count. The change will be made, no doubt; but the precedent can hardly be forgotten. The resettlement of Egypt, however, is an old story. The abolition of the capitulations is merely the last leaf, or the last but one, of the article, of which the first was the expedition against the Khroumirs. But, after all that we have heard of the reluctance of France to engage in foreign adventure, it is somewhat odd that immediately after the conquest of Tonquin in further Asia they should be threatening war on both sides of Africa. The Chamber may possibly apply a douche of cold water to the feverish aspirations of those who are dreaming of the protectorate of Madagascar and the colonization of the valley of the Congo, but at present the Chauvinists seem to have things all their own way. French activity in the great African island and on the mainland is stimulated by jealousy of their neighbours. Jealousy of Italy dictated the Bardo treaty; jealousy of England is causing them to threaten the independence of Madagascar; jealousy of Belgium and the International African Association is leading them to demand the annexation of a huge tract of Equatorial Africa. In all three cases the hope of commercial advantage lends a potent support to the promptings of national pride. The Congo, although interrupted before it reaches the Atlantic by many cataracts, is one of the greatest waterways of the world. It gives access to a basin of 600,000 square miles, peopled with many millions of natives, each of whom is a potential consumer of European manufactures. To secure the

command of this vast market is no doubt a legitimate object of commercial ambition, and it is natural that the French should be proud of the exploits of M. de Brazza, a naturalised French officer of Italian birth, in planting a station on the banks of the Congo at a place which is said to be the key of the two great commercial waterways of Central Africa. But their pretensions go far beyond the establishment of trading stations on the banks of the Congo. M. de Brazza claims to have placed the whole of the extensive region on the right bank of the river from the point at which it becomes navigable under the protectorate of France. The tricolour was hoisted, and left in charge of a black sergeant and two tirailleurs from Senegal. A negro chief named Macoco is said to have ceded to France all his territory, and henceforth no one is to be allowed to trade or even to pass without a French authorisation. The *Temps* exultingly declares that this ceremony of M. de Brazza's has checked the schemes of the International African Association, and supported by most of the Parisian papers it demands that the treaty with Macoco shall be ratified, that its energetic negotiator shall be sent back to establish solidly the two posts which he has created at Ogowe and Stanley Pool, and to establish a third upon the Alima, and that he shall be furnished with the means necessary to utilize the prestige he has already acquired among the natives. Mr. Stanley ridicules the pretensions of M. de Brazza. The natives, he says, valued a flag merely as a piece of cloth, and understood nothing about protocols. That may be, but the eagerness with which the French press is clamouring for the conversion of the shadowy pretensions of M. de Brazza into a solid South African conquest is not very reassuring to those who know by experience that the dominant idea of French colonial policy is not so much to extend "the civilizing sovereignty of France" as to create a monopoly for French manufactures. We need only turn to the opposite side of the Continent—to the great island of Madagascar—to see how vast are the pretensions which can be built upon such a treaty as M. de Brazza claims to have secured from Macoco. Twenty years ago Radama II. ceded to a French monarch the sovereign rights of colonization in the best parts of the island. The treaty was opposed by the chief men in the island, who in 1863 repudiated it by the summary but effectual method of killing the King who had concluded it. Two years later, under pressure, they consented to pay £10,000 as compensation to the dispossessed Company, and the formal recognition of his successor as Queen of Madagascar by the Emperor Napoleon was believed to have finally terminated all French pretensions to any part of the island. The steady increase of English trade with the natives, and the predominance of the English missionaries at the Court of the Queen, completed the extinction of French influence from the island. French Consuls, backed by French gunboats, have been pressing French claims upon the Government of Madagascar, and a few months ago they asserted an absolute pretension to a part of Madagascar by the summary process of landing on the coast and hewing down the Queen's standards. The north-west of the island, inhabited by the Sakalavas, they said, was French territory. Yet only last year they had extorted an indemnity from the Government of the Queen for the death of some French Arab slavers who were killed by the natives of the north-west while attempting illegally to land slaves there. The sovereignty of the Queen over the disputed territory was thus recognized in order to hold her responsible for the acts of its inhabitants, and then repudiated in order to assert the sovereignty of France. There are other matters of dispute, but they all spring out of the persistence of the French in pressing claims founded upon more or less mythical treaties of the Macoco-Brazza type which seriously impair the independence and integrity of the Kingdom of Madagascar. Africa of late seems to have exercised a fatal fascination for the Western Powers. In the last fifteen years England has waged no fewer than six African wars. Our armies have fought in Abyssinia, in Ashantee, in Basutoland, in Zululand, in the Transvaal, and in Egypt. It would almost seem as if France were about to follow the same blood-stained path. The prospect of the loss of the last of our victories might well dissuade a less cautious nation than the French from adopting a forward policy on the African Continent.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE PROSPECT IN EGYPT.

BAKER PACHA'S SCHEME.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Monday night:—Baker Pacha was officially presented this morning to the Khedive by Sir Edward Malet. The task which Baker Pacha is about to undertake is one of the most arduous, and certainly the most urgent, of those connected with the general reorganisation of the country, and it is satisfactory to know that it is committed to such able and energetic hands. I have reason to believe that the following rough outline of the scheme will prove to be accurate. Political considerations apparently rendering impossible, in the eyes of the British Government, the permanent occupation of the country, the formation of an Egyptian army becomes imperative. The uncertain relations with Abyssinia, and the existence of important possessions beyond the boundaries of Egypt proper, place it out of the power of Egypt to dispense with the burden of a standing army. Other circumstances connected with the political situation nearer home, moreover, render it a necessity that Egypt should, in her own interests, be able to know that she is provided with an efficient and trustworthy weapon of defence. Past experience and a proper appreciation of the necessities of the future alike point to the need of a force which need not be numerically large, which may not even attain to the minimum of twelve thousand men, but which will be able to control, but which must compensate for the paucity of its numbers by its discipline, its mobility, and its warlike qualities. The impossibility of supplying such a force from native sources, after the late events self-evidently rendered the Egyptian army has been disbanded once for all. A generation must pass before these could be regarded as trustworthy, and to recall them from the agricultural pursuits for which they are best fitted would be a mistake, political as well as military.

Had the policy of the Ottoman Government been loyal and straightforward—in fact the opposite to what it has been—Turkey might have furnished a useful recruiting ground. The history of the past six months, however, puts such a solution of the problem out of question. Fortunately, however, other and more practical solutions exist. It would be premature to state them precisely, but Baker Pacha will, no doubt, have commended them to the judgment of the Khedive, whose interests are in this respect identical with those of the British Government. The side by side of the army will be a new Gendarmier, which will have to be organised, and for this the suitability, which has often been shown by the Albanians, when properly organised, for this kind of work, will probably be recognised. The third portion of the instructions given to the Commission the public opinion of which it is unlikely that any capital charges will be brought against the principal prisoners. A Review of the Indian Contingent was held this morning before the Khedive at Abassieh. The British Contingent will be the 7th Dragoon Guards, 9th Hussars, No. 5 and No. 6 garrison batteries 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery; G Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; N Battery 2d Brigade; D Battery, 1st Brigade. Royal Artillery. The following will remain in occupation:—To Garrison Alexandria—2d Royal Irish Regiment, 1st West Kent Regiment (one half). To Garrison Cairo—1st Royal Highlanders, 1st Sussex Regiment, 1st South Stafford Regiment, 1st Berks Regiment, 1st Shropshire Regiment, 3d Royal Rifles, 2d Highland Light Infantry, 1st Grenadier Guards, 1st Cameron Highlanders. To Garrison Cyprus—1st West Kent Regiment (second half), with the strong infantry depot and artillery reserve already existing. 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The Hon. E. L. Stanley, M.P., writes his Oldham constituents on the closure he only hopes that the proposals of the Government may prove sufficient; but his is that far stronger and more stringent measures for the repression of the waste or and abuse of the forms now prevailing wanted, unless the constituencies will the matter into their own hands by to cut those members of Parliament who obstruction, disgrace parliamentary government,

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; **NICE**, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

LONDON, OCTOBER 4-5, 1882.

The succession to Dr. Pusey's chair and stall is giving Mr. Gladstone a great deal of trouble. Mr. Cheyne, who is perhaps the best man in the field, is opposed by the decidedly orthodox people, though he is generally thought to be pious and moderate, and is really far less advanced than Mr. Sayce, whom they seem willing to accept. Mr. Wace, the preacher at Lincoln's Inn and a Bampton Lecturer, is another candidate, and he is also talked of for the Moral Philosophy Chair.

Dr. Pusey would probably have been surprised to be regarded as a mad doctor, but as a matter of fact, he often played the part of one with considerable success. He was consulted by persons suffering from religious

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Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5-6, 1882.

IDEALS OF PATRIOTISM.

Glasgow is a Liberal stronghold in the modern Liberal part of the United Kingdom, but, with a creditable disregard for party considerations, its Municipality has been doing honour to the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Sir Stafford Northcote was admitted on Thursday to the freedom of the city, with a cordial welcome from men on both sides in politics, though on the previous night he had delivered himself, in St. Andrew's Hall, of an unusually stirring appeal to the Toryism of Scotland. It is one of the most satisfactory characteristics of public life in this country that, however high party passions may run, the intellectual and moral qualities of statesmen are cordially recognized by foes as well as friends. Few will be found to deny that Sir Stafford Northcote deserves the compliment paid him by the Corporation of Glasgow. His abilities, if not dazzling, are solid; his kindness and his good temper have won him universal regard. There have been many leaders of his party more remarkable for courage and craft, for eloquence and impressive power, but none has ever made fewer enemies or been esteemed more incapable of anything unworthy. Long public service in many laborious offices or in the cold shade of Opposition has placed the Conservative leader among the men of whose work and worth, without distinction of party views or objects, the country is proud to record its appreciation. The freedom of the city of Glasgow is one among these records. Sir Stafford Northcote, in the natural expansion of his gratitude for the honour done to him, perhaps exalted the dignity a little too boldly, although he is apparently so unversed in the elementary arts of local flattery that he was unable to put "Britain" in the place of "England" when talking to Scotchmen of his country. Baille Nicol Jarvie himself would have been satisfied at Sir Stafford Northcote's estimate of his new citizenship. But even the inevitable exaggerations of the occasion were returned to good account in Sir Stafford Northcote's speech. It is an acute and just remark that the traditional patriotism of Englishmen—or rather, we should say, of "Britons"—is rooted in the idea of home, and that having its centre in some single spot it expands and embraces the whole island. In this it differs essentially from other and alien forms of national pride. There are peoples whose patriotism centres in a grand ideal conception, too large and vague to be realized by the simplicity of uncultivated minds. The Frenchman, the Russian, the citizen of the United States contemplate the greatness of their country as a whole, and rarely think of any one part of it as dearer and more precious than another. In one case the centralization of intellectual and political activity, in another the monotonous level of a society overshadowed by a despotism, in another the instability of social relations and the feverish whirl of work, are inconsistent with a national love of country taking root in and spreading out from home. This, the healthiest and the most enduring form of patriotism, is, no doubt, that which we have been most familiar with, and which we rightly prize most highly. But, in spite of Sir Stafford Northcote's genial and optimistic view of the subject, it may be doubted whether the feeling has not been weakened here by influences resembling those which have interfered with its growth elsewhere. Society in these countries has been profoundly changed, during the past quarter of a century, in part by a centralizing tendency distantly resembling that at work in France since the close of the Middle Ages, and in part by the organization of industry and commerce, with easy and rapid movement, and the consequent demands of a manner surpassed only in the United States. Such changes are as inevitable as civilization advances, but it is clear that they tend to weaken the hold which the idea of home has upon the modern mind. It is, therefore, to be expected that the patriotic spirit which is rooted, as Sir Stafford Northcote urges, in the idea of home should be impoverished and daunted, unless it be reinforced by an ideal of national greatness. Unfortunately, the teaching of a certain school of politicians is directed to the disparagement of the national character. It is thought to be a sign of enlightenment to regard every act of one's own country with suspicion and to rebuke all demonstrations of pride in national successes. To invent apologies for rivals or enemies is an occupation in which our ancestors would have found no great delight; still less would they have rejoiced in the niggardly and carping criticism upon national policy which is now to be expected whatever party may be in power. Sir Stafford Northcote himself is not entirely free from reproach in this regard, although he strives to be fair and exhorts his followers never to place their party above their country. It has become, however, an ordinary proceeding to arraign the policy of the State when it has been guided by political opponents, though what has been done may be plainly irrevocable and the determination to make out a Government in the wrong at any cost must, if successful, bring injury or discredit upon the nation.—Times.

The Daily News cannot honestly say that Sir Stafford Northcote, so far as his speech on Thursday was concerned,

made any valuable return for the compliment paid him. He indulged in a dissertation upon patriotism, which he assured his hearers was in a special degree a Glasgow sentiment. It was strong in England, stronger in Scotland, and strongest of all in Glasgow. British patriotism, Sir Stafford Northcote insisted, is of a character unknown elsewhere. It consists in an attachment to one's native place. We will not say that the patriotic sentiment which attaches itself to Glasgow must be very strong indeed. In other countries, Sir Stafford Northcote urged, men do not care for their homes and native places in the narrower sense. Their regard is only for the country at large. Sir Stafford Northcote selected as an instance the United States. If there is any country in which local patriotism exists we should have been inclined to say that the United States were that country. The organization of the Government involves it and fosters it. It will be new to Americans to learn that a Pennsylvanian, or a Virginian, or a Massachusetts man has no pride in Pennsylvania, or Virginia, or Massachusetts, but only in the United States. As to the Scotch love of home, an ill-natured person might say—ill-natured persons have said—that it is a feeling which is very frequently cherished at a distance from home, and flourishes in conformity with the principle that "absence makes the heart grow fonder." But it would be hard to make the Scotch people responsible for Sir Stafford Northcote's singular doctrine. The love of home is a human sentiment, and is not confined to Glasgow, or Scotland, or Great Britain.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

Any tribunal that is to try Arabi must begin by regarding the witnesses against him with at least as much suspicion as it regards Arabi himself. Men who are down and find few friends in any country. In the East they are treated as wounded animals are treated by their kind. They are to be abandoned, possibly to be worried and made away with. It is hardly likely that Arabi was so confident of victory as to imperil his future in case of defeat by acts of vandalism and murder. He would, moreover, hardly have permitted himself to be made prisoner had he been conscious of guilt that must necessarily invoke the sternest justice against him. Supposing he had succeeded, he would have been another Mahomet in the eyes of his co-religionists; another Garibaldi, at least, in the estimation of the world at large. He might yet have been welcomed at the Crystal Palace, or received a civic sword from the Corporation of London. He might even have dined with the English Prime Minister. We all know it, and what is the use of disguising it? His views clashed with our views, his interests with our interests, and we brushed him out of the way. Any other account of the matter is mere pretence. If he was not a national leader, why are we in any difficulty in Egypt at the present moment? Why are we forced to leave ten thousand English troops in the country, and why are people suggesting that Baker Pasha should have an army of Indians, of Maltese, of Malays, of we know not whom, but any race so they are not Egyptians? They are not to be trusted. Why not? Because they loved Arabi, and love him still. To execute a man who has wielded such power, and who would wield it again to-morrow if he only gave him the chance, would be an act of atrocity unsurpassed in the history of insurrections and their suppressions. If he really be guilty of ordering, or of connivance with, massacre, let him suffer what penalty is considered fitting. But there must be no mistake about his guilt, and no uncertainty concerning the validity of the evidence. He must have the benefit of every doubt. England cannot afford to have it said that it ordered or permitted the execution of a man who commanded an army in the field against her, unless overwhelming testimony can be adduced that he signalled his command by acts of private atrocity.—Standard.

CURATES AND LAWN TENNIS.

At the Church Congress the Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue confessed that "the average unmarried curate found his lot pleasant enough during the early years of his ministry," adding that "three out of four curates stipulated for lawn tennis and good society." And yet again he averred that "the ablest men went into the scholastic and literary professions." From which it may be inferred that, taken altogether, the curate's lot is not an unhappy one. More than one of the reverend participants in the discussion spoke of the hard fate which follows the unbeneficed clergy as being mitigated by lawn tennis. The Rev. Mr. Gedge, among others, pointed out that not only was the curate received "as a gentleman," but that he "played lawn tennis;" further declaring that in his opinion "he ought to do so with the poor children as well as the ladies." That is a subject which should be taken by itself at another meeting of the Church Congress. The question would look well on the agenda paper:—"Ought curates to play at lawn tennis only with the ladies of the parish, or with the parishioners generally, including the poor children of the locality?" Apparently it is not every curate who cares to play the game, or, loving the pretty and lady-like pastime, is ready to accept it in lieu of the chances of preferment and the privilege of preaching before the upper circles. The Reverend Mr. Hadden, President of the Curates' Alliance, protested "against curates being condemned to preach to maid-servants only." Surely that is a mistake on the part of the Reverend Mr. Hadden. His protest is out of place. He is tilting at windmills. If it were the fact that curates preached to maid-servants, and to maid-servants only, they would be well employed; for it is the general impression among mistresses that a considerable amount of sound preaching would materially benefit young persons in that rank of life. In these observations, he it understood, no shadow of disrespect is intended to be cast upon a body of gentlemen who are entitled to our veneration and esteem. Curates perform a great deal of the best work done in connection with the Church. They comfort the sick and help the poor. Men frequently of solid education and great natural refinement, their lives are passed amid uncongenial surroundings, in obscure parishes, far removed from scenes of enlightenment. Aware of these facts, their warmest friends and admirers cannot but regret the tone taken up by some of the champions of their

cause at the Church Congress. It is much more ridiculous to represent them as preaching only to maid-servants than it is blameworthy to point out the unwisdom of exaggerated sympathy. How can they possibly benefit by impractical advice to take up with callings in which there is the other hand, no one blames them for desiring to get on in the world. It is the pardonable ambition of every curate to become a bishop. But the attainment of lawn sleeves does not necessarily involve a course of lawn tennis.—Daily Telegraph.

THE CASE OF MR. GREEN.

The Miles Platting case has at last entered upon a new phase, and the history of that unfortunate and perplexing complication has been advanced one step further toward a final solution. For two months past, ever since the early part of August, the benefice in question has been in effect void. The decree of inhibition against Mr. Green, pronounced three years ago, had the legal effect of vacating the living in August this year, and as soon as this result was produced by the lapse of time, it became a self-evident fact that both the reason for the necessary information, and the excuse for keeping that gentleman in prison had vanished. Why, therefore, it has been generally asked, was he not forthwith released? The answer seems to be found in a hitch which occurred somewhere in the ecclesiastical courts, and which prevented the official notification of facts, which were known to all, from reaching the several parties having authority in the matter. The archiepiscopal registry either did not receive or did not transmit to the Episcopal Office the necessary information, and the occupant of that see could not, as he was advised, assume that the benefice was really vacant. But the Bishop of Manchester is not a person to be tied down by hard and fast rules of official etiquette, or confined in the narrow red-tape of the law. He has a common sense, though perhaps informal, view of his rights and duties in the matter, and has accepted as sufficient notice the "common notoriety" of the fact that Mr. Green is no longer a beneficed clergyman. Acting upon this, he has written to the Bishop of London, officially informing him that it is vacant; and in his letter has fully explained all his motives, as well as the position of the affair. It remains now to see whether after this very practical step has been taken by the Bishop of the diocese, there will be any further delay in releasing Mr. Green. It is known that the Archbishop of Canterbury, long before this last event occurred, made an appeal to the Prime Minister to release the prisoner. That appeal was disregarded, but there is now a much more cogent reason why this course should be immediately taken.—Globe.

THE STATE OF EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Friday that the British Army in the field, and their discipline and good behaviour during the occupation, have already redeemed the two first pledges given by Sir Garnet Wolseley in his Proclamation to the Egyptian people at the beginning of the campaign, the pledge which has taken place to-day has given him an excellent opportunity of showing that his promise to respect their religion and customs will be kept with equal fidelity. Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of Cairo has the well-known ceremony of the departure of the camel bearing the Sacred Carpet for the sanctuary in commemoration of Zobeida's tragic pilgrimage been celebrated with so much splendour. At an early hour this morning a considerable portion of the British troops, including the Corps of General Wood's Brigade, Sir Evelyn Wood being himself in command, were drawn up below the Citadel and round the Khedive, where the Khedive and dignitaries of State were assembled to witness the departure of the Sacred Carpet. Sir Edward Malet was also present to witness the procession, which started after the usual prayer and blessing in the Mosque. The departure of the caravan was announced by the thunder of the guns of the Citadel. The procession, headed by the Khedive, was followed by the British troops, and the Egyptian soldiers, infantry and cavalry, and the Mussulmans in these corps being on duty. Their martial air and proud bearing were in strong contrast to the motley horde of ill-favoured fanatics who formed the immediate cortege of the sacred relic. The people thronged the narrow and densely crowded streets of the native quarter, and two hours were spent in almost fighting a passage to the station, where, amidst repeated salvos of artillery, the gifts of the Khedive to the Holy Shrine were deposited. The caravan was then truck for conveyance to Suez, whence they will be shipped direct to Djeddah. Generally the caravan travels by the Desert route, but this year a change was made owing to the unsettled state of the Bedouins, who are now armed with Remingtons, and are terrorizing the country districts. At the station was a detachment of Turkish Guards in the Khedive's service, and while waiting for the train some of them whiled away the time by relating tales of the insults and danger to which they had been subjected at the hands of the Egyptian soldiery during the rebellion, frankly owning that though they were brother Mahometans they were more hated than even the English. The attitude of the population was to-day more friendly than ever has been. The people indeed were, in many cases, loud in the expression of their surprise and satisfaction at the honour the Khedive had done to the religion of the Prophet. The presence of Mahometan soldiers under our flag has, in fact, a considerable effect in mystifying three half savage Patagonians who were present, and whom no one dared to approach. He stepped first by taking an orange from his nose, he astonished the second by producing a series of piastres from his hair, but the third seemed overpowered with terror, and he extracted from his nose a living rat. Uttering a cry of fright, the Patagonians withdrew, and the company congratulated Hermann upon his success. While receiving their congratulations he suddenly discovered that his watch was gone, and that his horse had gone with it. He pursued, but he disappeared, and the thief had also appropriated his eyeglasses and his pocket handkerchief. Half an hour afterwards the chief of the Patagonians returned, bringing the missing articles. The savage from whose nose Hermann had extracted the rat had been the conjurer's pockets at the moment when he was pretending to be overcome with terror at the unexpected apparition of the rat from the tip of his nose.

THE CONJURER OUTDONE.—The famous conjurer Hermann has arrived in Paris from Vienna, after a sojourn of six months in South America. During a performance at the house of the Governor of Monte Video, Hermann determined to mystify three half savage Patagonians who were present, and whom no one dared to approach. He stepped first by taking an orange from his nose, he astonished the second by producing a series of piastres from his hair, but the third seemed overpowered with terror, and he extracted from his nose a living rat. Uttering a cry of fright, the Patagonians withdrew, and the company congratulated Hermann upon his success. While receiving their congratulations he suddenly discovered that his watch was gone, and that his horse had gone with it. He pursued, but he disappeared, and the thief had also appropriated his eyeglasses and his pocket handkerchief. Half an hour afterwards the chief of the Patagonians returned, bringing the missing articles. The savage from whose nose Hermann had extracted the rat had been the conjurer's pockets at the moment when he was pretending to be overcome with terror at the unexpected apparition of the rat from the tip of his nose.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Sir Stafford Northcote terminated his engagements in Glasgow on Tuesday, when he was presented with the freedom of the city, and afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Corporation. The ceremony of presenting the freedom took place in the City Hall. Between 2,000 and 3,000 were present to witness it. Amongst other gentlemen on the platform were the Earl of Salisbury, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir E. Colclough, M.P., Sir John Hay, M.P., Dr. Cameron, M.P., Mr. A. O. Ewing, M.P., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, etc. Dr. Marwick, the town clerk, read the minutes of the Town Council conveying the freedom of the city upon Sir Stafford; and the Hon. John Ure, Lord Provost of Glasgow, afterwards delivered a congratulatory address, presenting the freedom of the city, enclosed in a gold casket, to the right hon. gentleman.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who was received with prolonged cheers, in reply said: My Lord Provost, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen—As I rise at this moment to return thanks to the Lord Provost of this ancient and distinguished city for the great honour which they have conferred upon me, I am irresistibly reminded of a little anecdote which used to be told of the great Edmund Burke. When speaking upon one occasion, or essaying to speak, before an audience in Glasgow, he probably, the first time in his life, felt the necessity of expressing himself because, as he said, he was so overcome by the nature of the learned audience which he was addressing. (Cheers and laughter.) If Mr. Burke felt himself unable to speak before the University of Glasgow, how can I speak properly upon such an occasion as this before the assembly which I have now the honour of addressing. I could not but feel, during the address to which we have listened on the part of the Lord Provost, that I was on the very verge of such an occasion as this before the assembly which I have now the honour of addressing. I could not but feel, during the address to which we have listened on the part of the Lord Provost, that I was on the very verge of such an occasion as this before the assembly which I have now the honour of addressing.

"Oh, was some power the gift of God to me, to see ourselves as others see us." (Cheers.) If only I could see myself in the light in which you, my Lord, have been so kind as to place me, I could say that I am a very poor creature, and that I am not worthy of the honour which you have bestowed upon me. I can assure you that I am not insensible to its value. The patriotism which endears our country to us, and which has been the affection that we bear to our own home and our own native place. (Cheers.) It is because we love our own homes, and all the associations of our own homes, that we expand our views towards the rest of the country and to the world at large. It is because we love our own homes, and all the associations of our own homes, that we expand our views towards the rest of the country and to the world at large.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

LONDON, OCTOBER 10—11, 1882.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ADVICE TO ENGLAND

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misgiving absolute security and stability; and a trustee who neglected the interests of his *cœtui que trust* in his patriotic zeal to out-manœuvre M. de Lesseps would be sharply handled in the Courts.

If the Canal shares are to become the property of English investors more largely than has hitherto been the case, it must be by a natural process, and not by artificial encouragement on the part of the Government.—*Times*.

The following is the *Times* correspondents' communication, on which the foregoing article is based :—

PARIS, OCT. 10.
Prince Bismarck is known to be watching the Egyptian question with "objective unconcern," as his countrymen say, not seeing sufficient interest in it for Germany to bestow greater attention on it. His opinions on it have not, therefore, the precision usually characteristic of him, and it is allowable to challenge their infallibility. A justification of this remark is furnished by the words he addressed a few days ago to a politician who has just passed through Paris:—

"I clearly see what the English mean to do with the Isthmus of Suez. The proposal of a canal and the leasing of the *Suez*, was designed to marry the shareholders at the risk to which M. de Lesseps's irascibility exposed them. This must have made them reflect on the inconveniences of a public company flinging down the gauntlet to a proud and powerful nation. But the real purpose of the English is to secure a majority in the Canal Company, and thus to control the route. M. de Lesseps, giving the presidency to some eminent Englishman—Admiral Seymour, for instance. The English Government has already, indeed, nearly 200,000 shares, or nearly half the concern; but they have voting only on suzerainty, and give only the *maritime* vote to their share. They are single shareholder. The Government, it is true might distribute these shares and multiply its votes; but the nature of these shares would prevent the scheme from being disguised, and even if it could it would be un-English. There is, however, a simpler and easier way. I myself had at one time the idea of buying up all our superannuation fund, thus making a good investment and also gaining great influence over the Canal; but I gave it up, and I am glad I did so, for it would have deprived me of freedom of action on the Egyptian question. It is now the Government, however, has not the same anxiety as I had, and is only allowing trustees to invest their capital in Suez shares, and there would soon be thousands of Englishmen entitled to attend and vote at the meetings. The railways will get up cheap trips, or the shareholders will secure themselves for the proper time they will acquire the shares." M. de Lesseps's indignation. Many people think this will and should be done.

I quote these expressions because anything that falls from Prince Bismarck deserves notice. But it may be presumed that in this case the German statesman has mistaken England's policy and the intention of her Government. England may rest assured that M. de Lessaps, a man of impulse, but also of reflection, has already seen the necessity of entering into friendly relations. I will do nothing either to irritate, but quite the contrary. I will do my utmost to show that, in civilisation, the English Government or people would not think of disturbing him in the position earned by his struggles and perseverance. Whenever England had a majority in the Council of Europe, it would defend her legitimate interests, and I shall be the presidency the man to whose genius she owes her highway to India.

RECRUITING AGENTS IN SWITZERLAND

LAND.

The presence of recruiting agents at Bern and other Swiss cities has caused a serious discontent throughout the territory of the Helvetic Confederation, and an idea has somehow got abroad that attempts are being made to secure the services of Swiss citizens for the Corps of Gendarmierie which is being formed in Egypt. In bygone days, if soldiers, for no matter what purpose, were wanted, nothing seemed more natural than to look for them in Switzerland or in certain German States, where, on known conditions, any number of men might be enlisted. Prince Bismarck once observed that if England looked with disfavour on the Italian unity, accompanied by universal militiamen, she would be disposed to it might be that it derived from the possibility of increasing her army out of the population of the small German States. This pleasantry on the part of the German Chancellor had beneath it, like so many of his jokes, a substratum of fact. The modern spirit is opposed, no doubt, to the employment of mercenaries; not because the modern spirit, springing as it does from the French Revolution of 1789, is opposed to fighting, but rather because it requires so much fighting to be done that every country needs the whole of its military strength in its own persons. Neither the French nor the English seem to have dared to take service of foreign armies;—with the exception, of course, of officers unable, from one cause or another, to find congenial employment in their own country. The French Kings had a guard of Scottish archers long before the time of Louis XI. and of Quentin Durward—the period with which readers of Sir Walter Scott cannot but associate them; and Napoleon, who, like Molière with his plots, "took his profit wherever he found it," had among his troops of all nations an Irish as well as a Polish Legion. Napoleon's Irish and Polish soldiers were, however, not mercenaries, but volunteers; not, that is to say, for the sake of pay, but from patriotism, and with a view to certain national advantages in the future. The Swiss, however, to do them justice, have never fought the battles of others for the sake of any political ideas of their own. They earned everywhere the reputation of good and faithful soldiers. But they occupied themselves with the work immediately before them, and acknowledged no duty but to their paymasters and employers. That the peaceful Swiss should have furnished warriors readily and in large numbers to their French and Italian allies is to be explained, no doubt, in some measure by their poverty. They did not engage in wars of enterprise, and on taking service with a foreign Government they habitually stipulated that they should not be employed otherwise than for the defence of the country; nor, above all, did they go abroad to assert the principles on which the Government of their own Confederation was carried on, for their chief exploits have been performed on the side of despotism. Fidelity, however, was their chief virtue, and if they never fought on the side of freedom, that simply because the Government based on the will of the nation ever thought fit to secure their services. Several Swiss newspapers, including the *Novelliste Vaudois* and the *Reform*, published at Berne, have already begun to protest against the endeavours

which, according to these journals, are being made to inveigle Swiss citizens into signing articles of enlistment. No question is, or can be, raised of breach of faith between Governments. But an appeal is made to a law adopted in 1859, which imposes both on recruiters and on recruited heavy penalties, and which, it is said, would only have to be put in force in order to prevent such a one, and for ever, all efforts to gain for France, by military or quasi-military services of Swiss citizens. It will be pointed out, no doubt, that service in a force of gendarmerie, charged only with the performance of police duties, is a very different thing from service in a foreign army. But the Federal Government will probably construe the law of 1859 as applying equally to recruitment for a police force and to recruitment for a regular army.—*Standard*.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON.

M. Lockroy, the deputy, a connection by marriage of Victor Hugo, has been to London, and has just finished the record of a week's impressions in the *Rappel*. They are flattering to us, and creditable to him, at least for the spirit in which he writes. He takes occasion to lament that Frenchmen too often study our country only to discover its ridiculous side :—

As though to guard against this temptation, M. Lockroy has been to some of his time to visits to our most revered public institutions, including the British Museum, South Kensington, and Mme. Tussaud's. For the first two he has nothing but praise, never a word of censure, but that in certain respects the collections are inferior to those of his own home. When he strays out of this beaten track he is not so trustworthy a guide, or at least he seems to see much that is visible to no one but himself. Thus at the Zoological Gardens of fashion he remarks that a crowd of ladies of fashion in the last of the season began to feel their usual want of a little alcohol, and had to knock for it at a door of a refreshment-room closed by Act of Parliament. To prove their right to have it opened he had to have recourse to the police (who put his head out at an upper window) and then they were stating their case that they were travellers within the meaning of the Act. This, he gives us to understand, is a very extraordinary condition of our poor, he says, is improving, and that 800,000 paupers in London just now. This is irony of course, but it is irony without arithmetic, and M. Lockroy has probably written a cipher too much. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that he had better take it without a murmur, and he does so. There is no rose. Like most of his countrymen he is loud in praise of our originality, which means no more in many instances than our distance from what Frenchmen, with their too exclusive and too narrow views, take to be the standard of human behaviour. He attended a meeting held for the reclamation of thieves, and heard many who were still in the trade debate in confidence and in entire ignorance of the law to the life of virtue. There is nothing that is very new. M. Lockroy's letters, and just because of this it is worth while to read them. He falls into the beaten track of his countrymen, and repeats what the authors he condemns. In spite of this, however, there is a certain amount of depreciation throughout the whole series of letters; but in his case this is clearly less a fault than a misfortune. He shows that with his own intentions in the world Frenchmen never do, never can, do anything but try to trouble to learn more about us. M. Lockroy stayed for a week, and wrote for a week; if he had remained a whole month and had written only on a single day he would probably have done as much for himself and us.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE "DIVINING-ROD" IN ENGLAND.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—If we may believe Mr. Vaughan Jenkins, of Cheltenham, the divining-rod is capable of making its proofs even in these days. Mr. Jenkins had bought two acres of hill-side land on which to build a house. To level the house it was necessary to sink the well. The well-sinkers went to work, and sank themselves to the depth of fifty-one feet, and then declared that "from the metamorphosis of the strata, etc., it would be perfectly useless to proceed further."—

And that was not the worst. At a consultation of what we should now call experts it was decided that, owing to the dip of the land and other natural reasons, there was not the least possibility of water being obtained on the plot of land anywhere.—

Then I spoke the foreman of the masons—a native of Devon or Cornwall—and said he, "Why don't you try the divining-rod?" Now the rod was not a little, but properly qualified to carry out its duty. This child gave the gift in a remarkable degree; and the father declared that "if water was to be obtained on the plot, he would pledge his character that he would find it. The trial was made. The boy was sent for, and this is what happened. He laid the rod on the ground, near a neighbouring hedge, and returned with a blackthorn in his hand—I think the former—about 2 ft. 3 in. in length, and of the thickness of telegraph-wire. Then placing the ends of the rod he wove the thumb and forefinger of each hand, bending it slightly and holding the rod him at a short distance from the ground, he stood up and said, "I see ground, he heard the water, and the others following him and watching every movement closely. After going up and down, and crossing and re-crossing the ground several times, but never on the same lines, the lad stopped, and to our great surprise, we saw the signs of motion, the fingers and thumbs being raised, and the motion of rotation or trembling of the rod increasing, it slowly began to revolve, then at an accelerated pace, fairly twisted itself to such an extent at the lad, although he tried his best to restrain it, was obliged to let it go, and it fled to a distance. These phenomena were so striking that "could we have the authority of the parents, members of a religious body"—they persuaded Mr. Jenkins to call his well-sinkers together again to dig to the point indicated. And lo and behold! "on reaching the depth of 48 ft. they had the gratification of striking a strong spring of pure and beautiful water coming to the surface. We used them to make a hurried exit, and in a few hours the well contained a depth of 10 ft. of water, rising since occasionally to 15 ft.; and it now continues." Since this story will naturally set many a divining-rod in operation, I have been told that the boy concerned was a very honest and innocent boy, and that although his father possessed the same power in his childhood, he lost it on attaining the age of sixteen. Now it used to be well known that at the working of a charm often depended on the innocence of the charmer. None but the pure spirits of virgins were of use in some divinations.

Mr. HUGH MASON, M. P.—The condition of Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., has so much improved that his medical adviser looks forward with confidence to his speedy restoration to health. Some time must necessarily elapse before Mr. Mason will be able to resume the discharge of his public duties.

THE STATE OF EGYPT.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO ARABI.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Tuesday:—

Although many British officers are volunteering for the new Egyptian army, and Baker Pasha is most anxious to secure their services, the Government has no definite arrangements until the views of the British Government upon the matter are known. This subject was the appointment of Mr. Stuart Wortley, announced yesterday. — The remarks of Sir Garnet Wolseley in his despatches, with reference to the excellent work done by young soldiers, has caused a considerable discussion here, and the following details will show that the regiments upon whom the brunt of the fighting fell will not be without interest to military men in England, and, indeed, to all who have the efficiency of the British army at heart.

The men of the 1st Highland Light Infantry are the most distinguished of the young soldiers. Highlanders have four hundred and sixty men upwards of twenty-four years old, and two hundred and nineteen between twenty-one and twenty-four, none under twenty. Of the whole, two hundred and thirty belong to the 1st, and 130 to the 2nd Highlanders three hundred and seventy-five are under twenty years of age, and none under twenty-one. One hundred and fifty-four belong to the Reserve. Thus it is evident that these regiments cannot be considered as young. They have a strong element of steady old soldiers in the ranks, and this, and discipline, are the qualities which composed of short-service men. The Black Watch, which is the youngest in the Brigade, has, nevertheless, three hundred men of over six years' service. All under twenty were left in the Sudan, and their places filled up with Reserve men.

During the action at Kassassin, the brunt of the fighting fell upon the 60th Rifles and the Marines, both old regiments. Thus the campaign is very far from proving the merits of the proposed amalgamation. It will be interesting to see the proportion of sick and wounded among the former soldiers. A very serious question in settling the arrangements of the Army of Occupation is as to what is to be done in reference to the Reserve men and the other men, of whom nearly three thousand of the best and bravest are now in the civil life now that the campaign is over. The Reserve men are already grumbling. They say, and with truth, that if they are to be retained here for six months they will lose their chance of being sent home to serve on their time for a pension the greater part of which they would gladly do so, but to be forced to commence civilian life anew will be very hard upon them. There can be no doubt that the Reserve men are accustomed to a military life greatly preferable to that of the civilian, and a short service which has sufficed to remove them from their local connections, and to render it difficult in the extreme to obtain civilian employment, especially as they are apt to be called upon to serve in the most dangerous parts of the world. A party of the 42d Regiment this morning to Tel-el-Kheir, where some of our dead who have been unearthed and plundered by Bedouins. The Sheiks of the neighbouring villages will be warned that this occurs again they will be held responsible.

Great regret is expressed in native official circles at the extraordinary delay on the part of the British Government in indicating at least the general lines of their scheme for the reorganisation of the Egyptian Administration, and in increasing the difficulties attendant upon these most necessary modifications. No one here doubts even the possibility of a renewal of the Joint Control. The dangers resulting from the present situation are amply illustrated by the assistance which the British authorities, although notoriously hostile to the Institution itself, at times derived from the French element. Besides this, the position of independence and superiority which the Comandante in Chief occupies, and above the Egyptian Government, rendered it almost unpopular. The present Egyptian Government, through the force of circumstances has now grown prone into the arms of England, and in the future preponderance of British influence, also, is almost a certainty. The renewal of past intrigues and animosities, they consider it of equal importance that their influence shall henceforth be exercised as a force acting from within, rather than without, the Egyptian Government, as its present position is, rather than as it is diminished by the withdrawal of the influence of jealous and hostile interference which is hitherto distinguished it. Great anxiety therefore manifested amongst all intelligent Egyptians, both within and without official circles, to ascertain the British point of British advice; - and then, on the part of the English Government in stating their intentions to most severely committed upon a foreign diplomatist remarked to me, British stamanship is very far from keeping up with British arms. At the instance of the British authorities, a number of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the following circumstances. On Saturday night, Ibrahim Agaz, one of the Chief Palace eunuchs, with several armed men, entered the residence of Arabi, a political prisoner, and used him from sleep, in his cell, and inflicted other indignities upon him. They then proceeded to the cell of Arabi, and acted towards him in the same manner, but with greater violence. Indeed, it is said that for the first time Arabi was in danger. Several of the Egyptian Palace officials are accused of complicity in the outrages.

FRENCH OFFICIALS AT CAIRO.

Our Cairo Correspondent mentions the turn of the French employés to their suits, which have been made safe for them by English soldiers and sailors. The administration, he says, has been instructed to maintain firmly the rights acquired by France; rights which, we may be forgiven adding, she did not spend a franc or a drop of blood to maintain :

In spite of this instruction, the Joint Control is practically at an end; and though the fairer side of the matter is that the Government of England has involved her in a responsibility which is sole and indivisible, and which implies a preponderant authority, there is something short of magnanimity in the spectacle of a great nation declining all responsibility and duties in the name of justice, when the work is all done demanding to be given the gain. France has not been a fellow-worker with us even of the eleventh hour.

In the meantime, the English and Egyptian authorities will apply themselves presently, our Correspondent tells us, to the question of the French rôle in the Sudan, a task, in the work which the war expenditure will of course make more difficult. —*Daily News.*

THE DEESIDE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is rumoured on good authority that the Prince of Wales is not in future to reside at Abergeldie Castle during his visits to Scotland. Abergeldie Castle is very old-fashioned. The rooms are small and badly ventilated, and neither the site nor the furnishings is in any way fitted to accommodate the Prince and Princess. It will therefore, it is stated, be abandoned, and Birkhall, near Ballater, will be the Deeside shooting-box of the Prince of Wales. Birkhall, which is the Birkhall estate, which belongs to the Prince of Wales, lies between the Dee and the Muick, some miles to the eastward of Balmoral, and its extent is 6,810 acres. It stands in the county of Aberdeen, and is worth £750 per annum. Birkhall is a fine old house, with 150 rooms, 115 of which are for one of the Gordon families, is a plain but substantial mansion, pleasantly situated, and having a fine view towards the village of Ballater and the

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shooting, which in Ireland is the 20th of September, owing to the prevailing and homing of the grouse, as might be expected, miserable in that island; but, on the *cornorakes* (so called, I suppose, as they are their favourite home) in any other, perhaps, never made any impression, nor did the Duke of Breckinridge much notice (if any) of this grant; but, for all that, he is not named when in good condition, a great resource to the gunner and *devised* too, have been very few seasons.

The holding of the Rossetti Exchange Royal Academy, which the set so intensely disliked—not only on exhibition, but in its whole conception, but, and conduct—has been a great studio to the gentleman who is the principal of Rossetti dislikes the Grosvenor as Rossetti himself hated the Grosvenor atmosphere would have suited the pictures better than the air of Burlington House, even in the live reprieve of winter.

ville) has been commissioned by the Society to proceed forthwith to paint a picture illustrative of the fact that the American Continent is not yet settled. The artist is now endeavoring to enter into Bel-el-Kebir, as the more precise of being-in-the-arches of arms which took part in the wars will be glad to receive from any details which may assist him.

"I say a critic about the new murrey," to interest the public in a monkey for a wilderness was a monkey. I should have been of the plants were all very loves of the animals is quite even M. Zola has as yet revealed the chaste mysteries of the forest. I should have been of s in this direction, when we s of it. Not to go back to phrenology and turn that shameful page in my, there was something of the sort. I should have been of the sort. And M. Flaubert wrote that nothing is "lovelier or less loving than a strong and beautiful woman."

I know for what it is worth; but the American on the Continent is not a sure source," and our greatest poets will shortly herald a worldly American lady.

"Whistling" in the *Globe*, to see if mention was made of woman as a whistler. Oddly enough, although the writer says that in many Roman Catholic countries there is a saying that it is at all times unlucky for a woman to whistle, "Whistling is never a crowing proverb," he does not mention our countrymen are good for neither God nor men." But he gives a French saying somewhat similar, but having no reference to the crowing hen, "On ne peut porter malheur dans une maison. I have heard that the French adorned our stage—dramatic and operatic—for a brief period some years ago—Miss Laura Addison and Miss Miran—were famed in their day as the best female whistlers of duets. Why should whistling be a branch of the musical art except among street lads? As one listens attentively to these songs—some with notes rich and sad—as an oboe—others like the shrill piping of a clearness of the piccolo—it becomes evident that this gift needs only some enterprise and directing skill to make it a great charm. We have whistled oyster, and now we have a ladies' orchestra. Everybody organize a band of whistling women?"

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, TUESDAY.
The Queen drove yesterday morning, attended by Lady Churchill. The Duke and Duchess of Albany walked, and Princess Beatrice with Princess Alice of Hesse went out, attended by Miss Bauer. In the afternoon her Majesty drove, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. The Marquis of Hartington and Major FitzGeorge have left the Castle.

Count Munster arrived at Knowsley on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby on Monday evening after paying visits in Scotland.

The latest *on dit* at Constantinople is, says the *Morning Post*, that, in recognition of his conduct of recent negotiations, the Earl of Dufferin will be created Marquis Desferrin.

Sir Philip and Lady Rose and family have been placed in mourning by the death of their eldest daughter, Margaret Amelia, which occurred at Pau on the 8th instant after years of suffering.

Dr. Wilberforce, the Bishop of Newcastle, has now taken up his residence at Benwell Tower, the gift of Mr. J. W. Pease, banker, and a member of the Society of Friends. Viscount Holmesdale has left Thomas's Hotel.

The marriage of the Hon. James St. Vincent Saumarez, eldest son of Lord De Saumarez, with Miss Jane Ann Brooke, of Liverpool, took place at the residence of the bridegroom, Park, Suffolk, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Brooke, at the residence of the bride, on Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at eleven o'clock, the bridegroom being personally attended by the Rev. Herbert James, the arrival of the bride was received by Rear-Admiral Horton, C.B., her stepfather, who afterwards gave her away, and three bridesmaids, namely, the Hon. Alice Irbly, Hon. Mary Irbly, and Miss Spencer. The bride wore a dress of ivory, white satin trimmed with Brussels lace flounces and orange blossoms; and over a wreath of the same flowers a tulle veil, her ornaments being a pair of pearls, a diamond necklace, and earrings. The bridesmaids were in costumes of cream-coloured crepe de Chine and pale salmon-red satin, with wreaths of chrysanthemums of the same colour and tulle veils. Each wore a pearl and diamond fan, and carried a bouquet of flowers. The music service was choral, the Rev. Herbert James, M.A., rector of Great and Little Livermere, Suffolk, officiating. The marriage ceremony being over, the party proceeded to breakfast at the residence of the bridegroom, and thence, 43, Grosvenor-place, when among the relatives and friends present were Lord and Lady De Saumarez and the Hon. Eleanor Gordon, Lord Boston, Lady Boston, and the Hon. Alice and the Hon. Mary Irbly, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Saumarez, the Hon. Gerald Saumarez, Sir Lambton and Lady Loraine, Sir George and Lady Brocke Middlemore, Sir John and Lady Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Durham, Mrs. Spencer and Miss Spencer, the Rev. Herbert and Mrs. James, and Mr. Horton. About three o'clock the newlywedded couple left town on their wedding tour, accompanied by the Hon. James, a peacock velvet, with homely match.

THE CLAIMANT

From time to time we are incidentally reminded of the existence of the Tichborne Claimant. The unfortunate nobleman at present languishing in Dartmoor has certain eccentric and amusing adventures, and he and who periodically hold meetings in his chaff, at which resolutions are adopted and subscriptions opened, and other means taken to forward the views of those who are convinced that Arthur Tichborne, the butcher boy of Wapping, is in reality the missing heir of the Doughty Tichbornes. At one of these gatherings it was recently resolved that Lord Rosebery, who happens at present to be the Political Secretary to the Home Office, should be requested to call on the Earl of Sir William Harcourt, praying for the release of Sir Roger, on the ground that, even if guilty, he has been adequately punished. Lord Rosebery, through his private secretary, has sent a prompt and most unmistakable refusal. The Tichborne case is a curious one. The question was in itself, an impertinence, and a request was in itself, an impertinence, and yet for Lord Rosebery's habitual courtesy, might well have been left altogether unanswered. At the same time, we are reminded that the period is approaching when the Tichborne case will be taken into consideration. The full term of detention will expire on the 28th of January, 1888, and, although he has been guilty of various offences against prison discipline, it is probable that he has accumulated sufficient number of marks for good conduct to entitle him to a remission of his incarceration. When he is released he will be for some time the object of public interest. He will be a defunct impostor; but his supporters will none the less rally round him. The idea that he will be able to reassert his identity as the Tichborne, preposterous. The succession to the Tichborne title is now regulated by an Act of Parliament specially passed for that purpose; and until the Claimant can repeal that statute with the consent of the Commons, the Lords, and the Crown, he will be a defunct impostor. He must so remain unless the written law of the land be modified. An Act of Parliament of such a character is, no doubt, exceptional. But exceptional circumstances justify exceptional measures. If an absurd impostor is allowed to continue to parade forward it may perhaps, be as well to crush it once and for all with the iron heel of a statute, instead of subjecting any number of heirs to the risk of infinite litigation. It is idle, then, for the Claimant or for his supporters to insist that he emerges from Dartmoor, or Portland, or wherever he may be, he will be able to reassert his rights. All the most, that will be in his power will be collection on his behalf from those who still retain faith in him. The number of these Tichborne enthusiasts is small. Mr. George Onslow and Mr. Whalley have joined the majority. There was a private secretary to no one at one time had boundless belief in the Claimant, but who afterwards, unless we are mistaken, denominated himself an impostor. He has departed this life. Jeanne Marie and Captain Brown have disappeared here into infinite space or into the finite field of temporary seclusion. As for the principal supporters in the great trial at Bar, which commenced in 1871, and which has since some of them have died; others have passed on to the discharge of new duties. The Claimant, may be remembered, was indicted before Alexander Cockburn, then Lord Chief

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APPROACHING LEGISLATION.

long enough, and taken, is essential to any real reform of Procedure, and should be in the hands of the House on the same terms as its power of deciding the question to be so put. If a two-third vote is required to decide that a question shall be now put, a greater precedent will be created for the demand of a similar vote in the decision of the question itself; and the argument from the decisiveness and finality of legislative decisions in England will tell more strongly in favour of the one than it does in favour of the other.—*Daily News.*

EGYPT.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

THE RETURN FROM EGYPT.

THE RETURN FROM EGYPT.

seconded, and it was carried amidst loud applause — "That as the 11th (late 20th) Railway Rifles and the 17th (late 29th) have had the use of the Albany Barracks for their drills the Colonels of those regiments be written to, asking them to turn out both regiments as a guard of honour to line Albany-street on the occasion of the arrival of the Horse Guards." — Other resolutions were adopted, and thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

The Mayor of Windsor and the members of the Committee entrusted with the arrangements for the welcome about to be given in the Royal borough to Colonel Ewart and the

LONG OR SHORT SERVICE.

justify the doubts already expressed, and we published on Monday some significant figures from our correspondent at Cairo, which, if

our correspondent at Cairo, who

tion, and of these grounds have manifestly endeavored to give the fullest effect. Whilst, however, admitting the enlistment of the bulk of our soldiers for the comparatively short terms is an inevitable condition of our complicated military organisation, we must take exception to the want of elasticity and the lack of judgment with which it has been carried out. It has frequently gone too far, and has been too generally and too blindly applied. At one time this supply of good non-commissioned officers—an invaluable class, deservedly considered the backbone of the army—was threatened to run out, not

most conveniently situated to their respective places of assemblage; at the termination of

and we have on hand some thousands of mules, picked up in Spain, Italy, Malta, and

mules, picked up in Spain, Italy, Malta, and

be lost. The report is, we trust, correct that a mule corps is about to be established upon a large scale at Woolwich, and other convenient places, not forgetting the necessity of training men to drive and manage them, which is in itself an art. But would it not also be advisable, in preference to selling them for a song, that Government should employ some of their superfluous mules upon public works, and for other purposes, and in connection with which horses have hitherto been exclusively in request? It should never be forgotten that the mule is the cheapest and most enduring

Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse were pre-

sent, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household. The Marquis and Mar-

amounting to 184,692, and of horses and mules amounting to 9,029.

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ing any discourtesy to the sinner and more eloquent sex, we may say that the prospect of a legislative assembly adorned with their presence is one of the strongest arguments yet adduced in support of the Clôture.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

pondering influence in EGYPT. However, British politicians may desire to narrow the scope of the policy with which the Government have to deal now, and on which Parliament and the country will have to pronounce by and by, events will compel a recognition of the question as to whether and more complex one as to how to deal with it.

We print elsewhere two remarkable documents bearing upon different parts of the Egyptian controversy, which may have an influence, in various ways, upon the policy of the Government. The one is Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's letter to the Prime Minister, protesting against the trial of Arabi, which will begin, and, as some think, may end to-morrow [Saturday]. The other is an account, from a high authority, of the scheme for a new ship canal through Egypt, the shadow of which has disturbed the equanimity of M. de Lesseps. Having regard to the rapid and enormous growth of the Suez Canal traffic, it would be rash to venture on a confident statement that the proposed fresh-water Canal, which, from an engineering point of view, appears to be perfectly practicable, will not be carried out to meet an increasing demand for facilities of transit. It should be, no special arrangement for the protection of M. de Lesseps's Canal will cover the whole ground. The warning is not inopportune, that if we narrow our view only to the existing waterway, we may leave most important interests unsecured. Mr. Blunt's impassioned protest against the treatment of Arabi involves considerations of a more immediately practical kind. There may be no ground for his charges, and so far as the British Foreign Office is concerned it is not lawful to say that insinuations of unfair dealing are not deserving of discussion. But it is not unlikely that a country like Egypt, a state which a conservative would have a shudder at the thought, should be considered "stew in their own juice," their intemperate factions, restrained by no European scruples, will not again plunge the country into the anarchy from which the British arms have delivered it, and imperil that which has been won so gallantly and at heavy a cost.—*Times*.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S DEFENCE
OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S DEFENCE
OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The first important vindication of the Government policy in Egypt, delivered by a Cabinet Minister at Liverpool on Thursday Lord Northbrook at Liverpool on Thursday night. He addressed himself to the task less of forecasting what must soon take place than of setting forth the broad grounds upon which the Ministry may be prepared to justify the interference of England in Egypt. It is not surprising that a Statesman who has been Viceroy of India should prefer to enlarge upon the Oriental aspect and value of the campaign just concluded. Having denied Arabi's claim to be considered the Leader of a National movement, he dwelt upon the menace which his insurrection constituted to Western civilisation and its influences. It has been repeatedly asserted by Liberal politicians that between the secular and religious elements of the Mahometan world there exists no common link of sympathy. That is not Lord Northbrook's view. He regards Mussulman sentiment as a vast aggregate of which the various parts are bound indissolubly together. England, he argues, is a Mahometan Power, and Arabi placed himself at the head of an agitation which, if it had proved successful, would have given England serious trouble in India. The successive events in North Africa are to Lord Northbrook links in one connected chain. Mussulman susceptibilities were outraged by the French occupation of Tunis, and Arabi assumed the rôle of Mussulman champion in Egypt. Had he been victorious, Mahometanism would have been in a fair way of winning a triumph in every portion of the Oriental Empire of Great Britain. The struggle, therefore, was between the Powers of the East and Western civilisation; and if the former had gained the

upper hand, there would, it is clearly Lord Northbrook's opinion, have been a universal rising against Europeans, and possibly more than one place a European massacre. Our authority in India would have been discredited, and the signal for a great Mahometan rebellion might have been given. Everybody will be disposed to agree with this portion of Lord Northbrook's speech, and to much of the remainder it is unnecessary to take exception. Nothing can be more admirable, patriotic, and sagacious than the general sentiments he utters and the doctrines he propounds. But at such a conjuncture this is not enough. We want something more than brave words. Lord Northbrook assures us that he and his colleagues will not commit the mistake of making secret Treaties, and that all shall be honest and above board, and that England can do for nothing more than that the work to be done should be done for ever. Fortunately, there is a strong feeling growing up in many quarters that we are at present without any guarantee that the labour of the last few months will be definite or permanent in its consequences. It would have been a useful achievement if Lord Northbrook had succeeded in convincing his hearers that these apprehensions are without foundation. Nothing, according to him, could be more simple and more efficacious than the policy of her Majesty's Ministers. They will not see Egypt fall into a condition of anarchy or under the control of any foreign State; they will train the Egyptian people in the ways of self-government; they will improve the methods of administering the national affairs; they will be true to the principle of their assurances, and will not seek the annexation or occupation of the Delta. Nothing can be said against the philanthropic disinterestedness of such a line of action. But what are the precise means by which Ministers intend to accomplish their end? How will they deal with the Joint Control? How with the finances? When the British forces are withdrawn from Egypt will be done to prevent the outburst of anarchy, and the necessity of taking up hand once more the business which Lord Northbrook assures us is now complete? Shall we be told that some of these are matters which must be left to the wisdom of the Khedive? If so, it is well to remember that the Khedive is simply a puppet in the hands of England, just as he was utterly powerless when confronted by Arabi and the Military Party. Withdraw the troops which have replaced Tewfik Pacha on his throne, and the throne itself falls to the ground.—*Standard.*

MR. BLUNT AND THE TRIAL OF
ARABI PACHA.

The Times publishes the following correspondence:

SIR.—If any of your readers should be under the impression that Arabi and his fellow-prisoners are having a fair trial with English counsel, the following letter, which I have considered it my duty to address to Mr. Glynne, will, I fear, undo the deception. The preliminary trial has already begun, the trial itself is announced for Saturday, and Mr. Broadley, their advocate, has not yet landed in Egypt. His junior, Mr. Mark Napier, who arrived last week at Cairo to prepare for the defence, is at the same time, as announced by Sir Edward Males, permitted to appear as counsel; but at the same time Riaz Pacha, the Khedive's Minister, has been allowed to refuse Sir Edward and Lord Granville are telegraphing backwards and forwards, Mr. Napier is refused access to his client, and as far as possible to judge from diplomatic precedents, the trial will be over before a conclusion is arrived at satisfactory to any but those who have designed the prisoner's death.—I am, Sir, obediently yours,

WILFRED SCAMBLBY.

"The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

"My Dear Sir,—With reference to my previous letters respecting the trial of the late Pacha and my proposed release of him and the other prisoners of war, I have been in communication with English consuls in Constantinople, and I beg to lay before you the circumstances of the case as they now stand.—On the 22d of September you informed me that you had referred the question to Lord Granville, and I was led to expect an answer and a decision; but I have not yet received any answer; so I have waited for the case to be urgent, I wrote to Arabi announcing my intentions and asking his formal authority to act for him. This letter I enclosed, at Mr. Hamilton's suggestion, open to Sir Edward Malet, begging him to see to it that the letter should be answered, and the prisoners released on such as the necessary authority should be obtained, and I despatched Mr. Mark Napier to Cairo to obtain professional advice of the Chamberlain and to prepare for his defence. The answer was not, however, till nine o'clock of my first day of rest, when you told me to write to you—this I did on the 28th of September—that I received any news on the subject from the Foreign Office. Then, in answer to a new urgent application to you, I received from you

Julian Pancoate, an Italian, who had been in the Granville residence for some time, did not feel justified in corresponding with me on the subject of my letters. If this answer had reached me at once I should have no special remark to make, but the long delay which preceded the receipt of my letter was not only a waste of time when every hour was being wasted, but it also led me to believe that I was not understood. Moreover, as I now learn on good authority that instructions were sent to Sir Edward Malet to withhold my letter from Arabi, with the result that I was left in ignorance of its non-delivery, it also appears that the prisoners were not permitted to acknowledge the efficacy of the efforts which were being made to help them; that, coincidently with an announcement that Sir Edward Malet had been retained as counsel, Arabi was transferred from English to Egyptian custody; and that upon Mr. Napier's arrival in Egypt a series of ill-considered, made possible by the recent transfer, were raised in opposition to his communication with the prisoners. It had been sent to appear. At the present moment it would appear that the prisoners of Malet, while held in Egyptian custody, are nevertheless permitted Riaz Pacha to refer to such counsel, and while authorizing Mr. Napier to prepare for the defence, refuses him any possible means of doing so, thus leaving the prisoners, in the face of this, the examination of the signature of the case, the examination of the prisoners in being vigorously pushed forward.

Now, Sir, I think you will not be surprised if I see in all these delays, and evasions and refusals to allow or to refuse a disclosure of *mala fides* on the part of the Foreign Office. If it was really intended that Arabi should receive the help and the counsel, which was I not at the beginning of the war, I think that I should have been able to even the answer that there was no answer? Why was Sir Edward Mallet instructed to withhold my letter? Why was the prisoners transferred to the Khedive's irresponsible keeping? Why was Mr. Naser refused access? Why is the Egyptian Minister at the present moment openly refusing to consent to what Sir Edward Mallet is now doing? Why is he promising? In all these things, why are proceedings against the prisoners not instituted?

I fear it is not difficult to find a reason only I cannot understand that, in referring

to Lord Granville for an answer, you can have anticipated that my action should have been met by such very tortuous dealing. Whatever desire there may be to the Foreign Office to evade the responsibility of refusal and to leave me, and whatever may be the political necessity of finding the prisoners guilty, this cannot have been your wish. The task I undertook was, as you know, a task mainly of reparation. Through my misunderstanding of your feeling towards them, I had erouged the prisoners from their resistance to European diplomacy, and I owed it to them to help them when they were in trouble. At present they are denied all justice. They are in the hands of their bitter enemy, examined secretly, daily ill-treated and in danger of their lives. Their only protector is that very Sir Edward Malet who has his whole diplomatic reputation at stake in seeing them condemned. I Khedive, the Sultan, are more than one European Government, are interested in discrediting their evidence or in their silence. The documents in their favour are far a ay, in our Foreign Office, or with their enemies. What the preliminary examination of the prisoners without counsel means is this, that the ignorance of their situation and against them they may be charged, is used into such an attitude before the Court, as shall make it impossible afterwards for them to defend themselves with dignity through counsel. For Arabi I have less fear on this head than for the rest; but even I s is a peasant boy. Sir, this may be Egyptian law, but it is not English justice, and I am diplomacy, and I am honesty, — I am

“P.S.—The enclosed copy of my letter to Arabi will show that it contained nothing to justify its suppression.”

“ Translation.
“ September 22, 1882.

"To Arabi Pacha. As a soldier and a patriot, I will have understood the reasons for your having preferred writing to you or sending you any message during the late unhappy war. Now, however, that the war is over, I hope to show you that our friendship has not been one of words only. It seems probable that I will be brought to trial either on a charge of rebellion or on some other charge, the nature of which I hardly know, and that unless you are strongly and skillfully defended you run much risk of being precipitately condemned. I have, therefore, resolved, with your approval, to come to Cairo to help you with such evidence as I can give and to bring forward an honest and able counsel to advocate to the Court your defence; and I have informed the English Government of my intention. I beg you, therefore, without delay, to authorize me to act for you in this matter, for your formal assent is necessary; and it would be well if you should at once send me a telegram and also a written order authorizing me to do so, and to send your name, several liberal-minded Englishmen of high position will join me in defraying all the expenses of your case. You may also count upon me personally to see, during your captivity, that your family is not left in want. And so may I beg to urge you to endure the evil with the good."

"W. S. R."

LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE
EGYPTIAN WAR.

The Earl of Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett were entertained on Thursday night at a banquet by the Liverpool Reform Club. Lord Northbrook spoke in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," dealing principally with the political aspects and circumstances of Egypt. It seemed to him that if there was any one thing universally admitted by every one, it was that under the circumstances in which the Government were placed, with the obligations which they received from their predecessors in respect to Egypt, and with the large interests involved—interests not only of the mean acceptance of the world, but of the highest acceptance of the world—connected with Egypt, the great dependency of the Egyptian interests which involved the peace of Europe, the future, perhaps, of the East as a part of the West—the Government had no alternative whatever but to lend its active support for the purpose of subduing the military insurrection which had broken out in Egypt. (Cheers.) Therefore, he would not excuse if he did not enter further into the details which led to the beginning of the war. He would only deal with some of the collateral parts of the question. The point which they were most interested in was the feeling which had been excited, and which was a fact of serious importance, among the great Mohammedan population of Egypt, the affairs of Egypt, the Mohammedan population of India, and elsewhere undoubtedly had a feeling of sympathy, many of them with the agitation and the military insurrection. How that feeling was to be accounted for it was not very easy to say, and it was

excessively difficult to form any opinion of the waves of sentiment which passed over communities with the same sympathy, and of whose feelings we could know but little. The feelings he believed, was created partly by the operations of the French, more particularly as he mainly, he believed, by the successive ravages of Turkey, and the present state of affairs in the north, who opposed themselves to all reforms in the provinces of the Porte (cheers)—whereby, so far as he knew, the repudiation of a considerable portion of the Turkish Empire was ready to give its sympathy to any movement from which there was to be any change in the government of their country. (Cheers.) In Egypt he thoroughly believed that some six months ago there was no serious sympathy with military insurrection that had taken place, and he attributed the favour which had undoubtedly since been shown towards the cause of the revolution, which had been taken up by the leaders of that party to encourage the worst form of Mohammedan feeling in the population, and certainly the most scandalous and most untrue representations respecting the intentions of the English Government towards the conduct of the Egyptian Government. But he turned from the Mohammedan sentiment shown in Syria and Egypt to what more concerned us, and more concerned him individually—to the feelings which had been shown in India, and the independence of India. That he knew that the Mohammedan subjects, and that the Emperor of Mohammedan subjects, and he could here speak of what had taken place with entire satisfaction, instead of with doubtful feelings. In India a great Mohammedan community knew what the intentions and policy of the British Government were, and they were acquainted with the British rule, and knew that British made no distinction between one religion and another—hear, hear—and when a man was a Mohammedan, a Hindu, or a Christian, he was equally a subject of His Majesty, and that all his rights were the rights of a great country. In India what did they see? They saw the Mohammedan native princes, as soon as they heard of military operations were to be undertaken in Egypt, offering soldiers to assist the troops of the Queen. He wished to say that the words as he had said, had not been taken out of the operations in Egypt were concluded, and here, he was afraid, they would say his observations would be very commonplace. He had no surprises—hear, hear—and he might be assured that the Government would avoid what he had been so anxious to avoid, to late scenes of Mohammedan (cheers) the effect of which were not seen until those who made them were no longer persons (Renewed cheers.) The Government always said that it was essential that should see that Egypt was tranquil and

governor; but they had no objection to his doing so. (Cheers.) He doubted if there was a responsible politician of any party that would desire one or the other. But they were not prepared to see Egypt in the power of any other country—(loud cheers)—and they were not prepared to accept the responsibility of allowing Egypt to pass into the hands of any other power. He expected that the British Government would respect the rights of the Canal, it was not their desire and they did not wish to acquire any excessive power over it; but they were not prepared to allow Egypt to fall into such a condition as to make it probable that the Canal could be stopped. He was not in favour against British troops, whether of peace or war, in Chechnia. They had, he believed, satisfied all the Great Powers of Europe that they had no intentions beyond those they had already expressed, and the Great Powers were now looking with perfect confidence to the course hereafter to be pursued by England. But the Government could not be the first to take any such course. He was the first to say, that they must take care of the work that they had to do, at the cost of the blood and the money of this country, should not have to be done again. (Cheers.) They had to take care there was in Egypt an army not too great for the wants of the country, and that they should be able to keep the peace and a police that should defend the lives and property of foreigners, as well as natives, against troubles such as those which happened in Alexandria a short time ago. (Cheers.) In referring to the

men who were employed in Egypt in the administration of the country, whether English, French, or native, the British Government knew that a great deal of what had occurred in Egypt during the last six years, and knew most of the men who had been employed there in high offices. The last three controllers were all men of the highest caliber in the British service, and they knew perfectly well that they were not sent there at the instigation of England, but were all appointed at the request of the rulers in Egypt. Now, what had they done? for that was the main point. It had been proved that the men doing high salaries had done nothing but what was hardly possible to conceive in this country the condition of an Asiatic country that had been abominably governed for generations. In former times the cultivator of the land did not know what he was doing, and what he did not pay, he took, and then if he did not pay, he was punished. The result was that the poor people had to go to the usurers and pay an exorbitant interest for the accommodation. Under the present Khedive, and on the advice of the English, the amount of taxes on the land, and the interest as a result had fallen from 30 per cent. Besides that, taxes used to be multiplied in every conceivable form, but under the present Khedive the most offensive taxes had been abolished. Why, then, was much money taken from the people? He was sure that he had ever done anything for the benefit of the people. He had increased the cost of the army and added other burdens to the people, but he had never done anything for their benefit. Criticism of the Government was not so rare as it was in the past. He said a few words in reply. One argument used was that whereas they blamed the late Government for going to war, they had gone to war themselves, and, therefore, the

blame must have been wrong; and especially was that argument used in relation to the Afghan war, the circumstances of which, with the operations in Egypt, were said to be strikingly parallel. As far as he could see the circumstances of the two wars were diametrically opposite, and they would not admit that their crimes were always the same, without assumption, and that they were not descended to the same level (Cheers). There certainly was war in Afghanistan, and there had been operations in Egypt, but in the first instance the Government went into war in direct opposition to the Mohammedan rule in the British Empire, and the Government had acted in support of the Mohammedan rule. The Conservative Government went into the Afghan war in direct opposition to the policy of their predecessors; while the present Government had acted in accordance with the policy of their predecessors without committing any error (Cheers). In an approval of that policy (Hear, hear.) The present Government had further, gone into Egypt, in accordance with the authority and approval of all who had been consulted, and who were responsible for giving their opinion; and that they were not going to enter into their war in direct opposition to those into their war in direct opposition to those who were responsible for giving them advice. (Cheers.) Lord Northbrook complained that the criticism did not amount to argument, and, replying to Sir John Lubbock's speech, at the suggestion of the noble Lord, said that he would not say that he was not in a nearly subdued, Lord Northbrook said that if the present Government had followed the same course they would have equaled the failures, and concluded by saying that he believed the public opinion of the country would have endorsed the Government's action, and that would have been found, on full discussion, to have been a just and, in fact, the only course to take (Lord Cheers.)

Mr. Fawcett, in reply to the toast of "The Liberal Party," said that Lord Northbrook had spoken what he believed to be the unalloyed opinion of the party, both inside and outside Parliament.

—THE EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE OF CONSPIRACY.
—Edward Laurence and Daniel Levy, a John Brown and Frederick Kingwell, charged with conspiracy and perjury in two street cases, were again tried at the Guildford Assizes. They were again brought up at Bow-street on Wednesday. After some formal evidence, Charles Hall, 86, Westminster Bridge-road, was called. He said:—I am a general dealer. On July 1 went to Guildford and gave evidence in the trial of an action between Hall and the South-Eastern Railway Company. I did see a man named Farmer, who was the defendant in it about a month before the trial first opened. He was a man named Farmer. We met Kingwell and Laurence introduced me to him, and said to

he had something to do with the accident. Kingwell said: "Do you want to be on the job?" I replied that I did not know anything about it. He said: "I am coming down Walsby's lane." I went on coming down Walsby's lane. A bridge ran across with Carter's Prisoner's van. A gentleman's trap coming out of Stamford-street, and a horse cab prevented him from passing. The trap knocked the van over. I picked the gentleman up, and there was no policeman there ten minutes afterwards." He told me there would be a sovereign a day if he felt that way. As we did not go to his house, Farmer went; Kingwell repeated what he had told me in the street, and said to Farmer: "You're like a chump of wood; you don't seem to understand. It's as simple as ABC. I'll draw you a plan. He pencil a plan in his pocket book. After he had done so, he pointed out the different places that were referred to when speaking of the accident. I saw the place where the horse fell. Where, however, saw Levy. Kingwell had left us. Levy told me to take down our statements. We then said all that Kingwell told us to say. I interrupted Farmer in his statements at several instances, and told him that I was down so far, and to what Farmer said was I gave evidence on the trial for the plaintiff. I saw the younger Levis after the trial, and they said the case was lost all through the rider. The elder Levy told me when he paid my valuation for the horse that he was examined by Mr. Fulton: I received the 5s. for my loss of time. If the action was I understood that I was to have £100 a day, and it was lost too, perhaps by thinking I stated the accident as false. I was taken to the arrest of the prisoners and seen first the case was further adjourned.

E G Y P T.

ARABI PACHA'S DEFENCE

BAKER PACHA'S SCHEME.
The *Standard* has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt:—

CAIRO, THURSDAY EVENING.

Arabi's examination was continued to-day before the Commission of Inquiry. I understand that he defended himself in an able and powerful speech, solemnly denying all complicity in the massacres and burning of Alexandria, while he boldly vindicated his conduct as the Leader of the National Society and the organizer of national resistance, which was commenced by order of the Khedive himself. This resistance was, after the Khedive's flight into British camp, carried on by the whole country. When he reached Cairo after the defeat of Tel-el-Kebir, and found that the inhabitants were unwilling to continue the struggle, he at once bowed to their will and surrendered.

still continue to reports which are circulated here, and have doubtless been sent home. I must repeat that hitherto no evidence, oral or documentary, has been brought forward to prove his complicity in the present disturbances. The proceedings of the Commission will probably terminate to-morrow and the formal trial begin on Monday. The miserable delay and hesitation on the part of the British Government in proclaiming its policy are producing the worst possible effects.

What is urgently required is that the work of the re-organisation of the Civil Administration of the country should be placed in the hands of some competent statesman, and that the reorganisation should be carried out under the leadership of Baker Pacha. There are Indian officials who have learnt the art of organisation in the Punjab and the provinces of India who would be admirably fitted for the office. And some of the present advisers of the Government and diplomacy must wait. When it is ready, then diplomacy may do its work to render it acceptable to all parties. In the meantime the uncertainty which prevails plays effectively into the hands of the enemies of England. The brief telegraphic summaries which have been published here of the speeches of Messrs. Dodson and Courtney have created profound astonishment and amusement in well-informed circles. The suggestion that the British Government should sue from the war is approved, but the idea of a representative Government for Egypt is scouted as simply ridiculous. Even Arabi himself has abandoned it as impracticable. A greater amount of liberty is more completely impossible than the more complex system of a representative administration in the Indian method of extensive local administration, in which the districts would have some share, and a general employment of natives, but with a supreme central Government of the Ministers of the Khedive.

Baker Pacha has initiated the financial reform, and the financial necessity more

Khedive. The country, he has kept within the bounds of expenditure sanctioned by the Control, and hopes that three hundred and fifty thousand pounds will suffice for the annual expense of a force of ten thousand three hundred men. The Government has no court of appeal, but remains with the English Government, but I understand that General Baker has submitted various alternative solutions of the question. As to the element of which the force is to be composed, the Khedive has no doubt that the Government entirely upon a native Army, but General Paucha recognises that the best interests of the Khedive—who is personally most anxious to regain the loyal allegiance of his people, which has been shaken by the Egyptian Revolution—lie in a complete severance of connection between the Army and the people. Moreover, there are many officers of standing who held aloof from Arabi during the rebellion, and who would be siding openly with the loyalists. Such cases require consideration, and with these as a nucleus a certain number of Egyptian Regiment might be formed. There would be no need for any rate for some time, a foreign Contingent officered by Englishmen. The exact composition of this Contingent is still undecided, but judiciously managed, its presence need give no offence to the British Army in India. It is significant that, while our military authorities are disbanding mounted infantry, General Baker, himself, has above all things a cavalry force, and that the British intend to mount more warlike mounted riflemen to be a leading feature in his army. The Court of Inquiry has examined into the reported insults to Palace eunuchs to Arabi Paucha and another prisoner, and reports that there is any truth in the charges, that there is any truth whatever in the allegation.

THE following news is derived from a trustworthy source. The Minister of Finance possesses a list of the landed properties belonging to the leaders of the revolution. The properties amount to two hundred thousand fedans or acres of land, worth at the lowest computation, two millions sterling. It is believed in well-informed quarters that some of their land will be confiscated for the prosecution of the revolution with the view of making the rebellion have produced a very bad impression here. The British military authorities advertise for a supply of camels and sheep for the troops at Alexandria and Cairo for three months, dating from the first of proximo. There are many inquiries for the Egyptian Government to purchase the Suez Canal. It is expected that Suez will be resumed by the Peninsula and Oriental Company. Passenger trains are running to Suez. The International Tribunal here being about to open their doors, he is according to a circular addressed by the Government to the European powers, been authorized to negotiate and deal with the question of indemnities for malicious destructions of property, which will be considered by a mixed Commission appointed for the purpose.

BURNING OF INGESTRE HALL

Ingestre Hall, one of the seats of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, was burned to ground on Thursday morning. It was on the most picturesque Elizabethan mansion in England, and was the principal seat of the Shrewsbury family. It is situated about five miles from the town of Stafford, in the midst of an extensive park, and is the residence of a few noble lords, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, and the Earl and Countess of Alton Towers, about twenty miles from Ingestre Hall, which was left in charge of three female servants and one of the gardeners. In anticipation of the return of the Earl and Countess to Ingestre next week, the Earl had been thoroughly cleaned and renovated. During the last few days it had been kept in the best order, and had been the scene of many a merry party. On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, and found everything in the best order. The first alarm was raised at a quarter of five on Thursday morning, when the household was awakened by a loud knocking noise. Some one immediately came out of her room, and, opening the folding-door leading to the state bedroom from the principal landing, she found it full of flames and smoke. She instantly aroused the other servants, and they hurried out of the house without waiting for dress. Simultaneously the fire was discovered by a stableman who was coming across the park to the stables. He gave the alarm, and the men of the household, taking the steam engine which was kept on the estate, and the alarm spread to the neighbouring villages and several workmen and others arrived. The engine was soon got into play, and the fire was plentifully obtained from the pools in the park. A messenger was also despatched to Stafford, and the engines and brigade ar-

at six o'clock, a force of police following them. The Hall was by this time a mass of flames, lighting up the country for miles around. Immense volumes of water were poured on the burning mass, and willing helpers dashed through the smoke and fire to rescue the furniture, paintings, and other valuables, which were removed to the church by the stables, and the cottages near. The whole of the state-room floor, which was of massive proportions, fell through into the hall below, and the flames shot through the main entrance to the other end of the building. There were great quantities of old wood in the house, which caught fire very rapidly, and great alarm was caused by the falling of floors and stonework. Some valuable paintings and old oak carved furniture were saved, but the whole of the silver was stowed in a safe in the cellar, and consequently saved. The bottles of wine of a great age were lost, and the grand historical paintings on the staircase were all destroyed. The total loss, it is said, may reach £100,000, which is partly covered by insurance. There are various suggestions as to the probable origin of the fire. Lord Shrewsbury arrived on the scene about eleven o'clock, and superintended the removal of the articles saved.

A SALVATION ARMY WEDDING.

The Congress Hall of the Salvation Army at Clapton was crowded on Thursday morning to witness the marriage ceremony conducted by the "General" between his son Bramwell Booth and Florence Eleanor Soper, daughter of Dr. Soper, of Bloomsbury. Through the civil form of marriage at the Hackney Registry Office, a large number of seats in the hall, which holds about 5,000 persons, had been reserved for those who cared to pay a shilling each for the supply of champagne. The guests assembled obedient to witness the arrivals, but there was an absence of the rough play which the Army have usually experienced at their demonstrations. Inside, the scene was an animated one and the Salvation uniform bore heads contrasted well with the dark hair and black head-dresses of the women, who had not carried their sympathy so far as to adopt uniform. That the majority present were sympathisers with the "General's" movement was, however, evident. All admissions were by ticket. The ceremony of the army, before the official of the wedding party, was the audience in the performance of popular tunes, and a running accompaniment was kept up with tambourines and the independent firing of favourite "war cries." Shortly after eleven the band was sent out to meet the bride and the bridesmaids with their friends, and they entered into the building for their head playing. The former were received with cheering and the waving of some thousands of handkerchiefs, whilst loud cries of "Amen" came from all directions. Silence having been demanded by the bride, the "General" called on the audience to sing the second hymn on the programme:—

hymn—“Come, Saviour Jesus, from above;
Assist me with Thy heavenly grace.”
Commenting on the words sung, at the end
of each verse—
“Oh I am glad there is cleansing in the blood,
he expressed his ability to be glad at every-
thing, counting most of the newspapers were
causticizing him. Many poor men, he said,
were getting a living by blackening the
“Generals” character, though there was a
more profitable and honourable way of making
a living and even of making newspapers sell.
He had found the royal road to fortune sale
and happiness hereafter, and he had seen
any who were ambitious of being rich and
the cutting off of the heads had been stopped
so cut off because they could not go and assist
cut off because, to join the Salvation Army
and have “the greatness of greatness and the
grandeur of grandeur.” “Come and get mar-

ried to Christ," he cried, "and then you'll have a honeymoon that will last for life, and that will never get sorry." Many persons had written letters expressing their sympathy for him, saying that they wished to do so; he said, and he enjoyed it, I deal to suffer, so he said, and he enjoyed it. Others said they would not like to be caricatured as he was. He did; he enjoyed it, for those who did it were advertising him for nothing, and they were sure to do someone saving for the future.

One day at a religious service, singing "Amen," nearly 5,000 "Amens" were shouted in response to the appeal, and when asked to sing—

"Oh, I feel there is cleansing in the blood," with the signal flying, the audience began shouting "Hallelujah!" The choir sang:

A major and a sister prayed, and the General's daughters, whilst on their knees, sang "Jesus is mine." Mr. H. Booth, the leader of the band, having sung to the tune of "Fire away" a hymn in which blessing was put on the married couple by the bridegroom, the General remarked to his cousin, commenting on what he saw went in a humorous manner, enlivened by anecdote. The two persons whose union they had met to celebrate had seriously and solemnly decided upon that union, believing that they would not only promote their children's happiness, but also their own, by following Christ's happy path with Him His Blood. "Stand up," he said, addressing his son and the bride. They advanced, and stood one on either hand, the former in "Salvation Union," and the bride in a plain dark dress, very self-possessed and refined in it. She was looking towards her father smilingly before so large a gathering.

The General explained, she had gone through the "terrible storm" which had to be borne in establishing the movement in Paris. He then read a simple form of marriage service, but altered it made from the old and better, and added a new one to the other, so to include a solemn promise that neither would prevent the other doing anything for or giving anything they could to, the Salvation Army. The father of the bride gave a hearty "God bless you," and then, after a few words, he said, "The ceremony has been made, they had come here, having been made, placed on the bride's finger, the General joyously explaining a little delay in the process by the fact that his son had "not become married before." The marriage was then declared, and the Rev. Mr. Ryder, a Unitarian minister, came forward and prayed for the young couple.

blessing on the general, which had just taken place
 there was a great pledge, said, "General"
 Booth, of the perpetuity of the Salvation Army
 movement, and although the generalship of
 the Army was not hereditary, yet if he were
 and his son took it up, he felt sure of the
 movement being maintained. The great fear
 in connection with the movement was that
 the life would go out of the army," he went
 on. "I pray God to bury it, and if I'm allowed
 to come down again I'll attend the funeral."
 There was an audible titter at the general's
 arrangement about the chief mourner, but
 fervent "Amens" predominated. The union
 was a further guarantee for the security of
 the Army's property. All local security had
 been given, and they now had "flesh and
 blood security." Hitherto their soldiers had
 been dragged out of public-houses, and from
 the lower classes of society, but by and by
 another race of warriors would appear in the
 field, a race that never knew the devil in close
 association, who had been brought in contact
 with the war spirit from their mother's breast.
 "Commissioner" Raillon was called upon to
 speak, and observing that a number of persons
 were standing, jumped to his feet, and ex-
 claimed, "I hope our friends will stop a few
 minutes longer; we have not made a collection
 yet, and the thing would not be complete with-
 out. If you want to make a wedding ring for
 to my son you can do so, and the ring will all go
 to the Eagle." The Commissioner sat down
 and while a hymn was being sung to the tune
 of "Charlie is my darling" the collection was
 made. Brief addresses followed. The audi-
 ence then dispersed.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

The same publishers have just published a prettily bound edition of Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales" with ten full-page pictures in colours, after original drawings by "E. V. B."

Messrs. Vizetelly and Co., of Catherine street, have in the press an interesting work by Hargrave Jennings, author of "The Rosicrucians," entitled "The Childhood and Bravery of the 'Time.'" Some Plain Truth, in Plain Language," supplemented by peculiar narratives.

A project is afloat to establish an institution of a literary, social, and scientific character in the rapidly-increasing district of West Kensington, to be called the West Kensington Club and Institute. The promoters suggest that lectures on subjects of general interest, musical and dramatic entertainments, a read-

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LONDON, OCTOBER 16-17, 1882.

ITALY AND SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN LONDON.

The present epidemic of scarlet fever in London seems likely to bring about the renewal of an old quarrel. From the recent action of the Metropolitan Asylums Board it seems that the contest decided against it in the Hampstead and Fulham change of site. The contest commenced with a change of face. An attempt on the part of the Board to convert the hospitals at Hampstead and Fulham into centres for the aggregation of small-pox cases from various parts of London was met with strenuous opposition. The first case tried was that of Hampstead, where, after costly litigation, the Board was beaten a great expense to the ratepayers. Despite this experience, an attempt was made to force a small-pox hospital subject to receive cases from any part of London, upon Fulham. This was strongly resisted by the inhabitants of Brompton, South Kensington, and Fulham, who were

FRENCH RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVENTS IN EGYPT.

We have no desire to revive old controversies, and we are only too glad to allow the history of the Anglo-French Control to sleep in the grave to which that institution has been consigned by events. But where we are told that England has had no cause to complain of the action of her partner in Egypt, it is necessary to recall to the memory of those who make such an assertion some facts concerning which there is no dispute :—

The first great mistake, that rendered all that followed almost unavoidable—the Join-

Note of January—to whom did we owe that it was proposed by France, pressed by France and accepted—most unfortunately accepted—by England, contrary to the advice of her agents on the spot, solely in consequence of a misunderstanding at Paris. When the blunder was committed, there was still a possibility that it might have been remedied; prompt concerted action had been taken. At this moment M. Gambetta fell, and his successors took other views. The French Government proposed action whatever Lord Granville proposed in February that appeal to Egypt which did not take place till May. Why were there then this fatal delay? Because France, which had never so recklessly abandoned its interests, would do anything to beat down M. de Freycinet put his foot down on our proposal after another made by Lord Granville. He would not hear of any intervention at all, not even under an international arrangement, and he would not allow the British or Egyptian were drifting daily nearer the abyss. After the proposal to send out special financiers had been rejected, Lord Granville proposed that a Turkish General should be sent to Egypt, and that the British army should be in conjunction with officers from England and France. This also was rejected by France. When at last, in May, M. de Freycinet made the proposal that English and French troops should be sent to Egypt, and that the armistice should be proposed that the danger of future steps should be minimised by asking the Ottoman Powers to co-operate. This was peremptorily vetoed by France, and the English Government for the fourth time refused to accept the joint suggestion of His Majesty's Government. "I think," said Lord Granville, "that I am doing you a mistake," wrote Lord Granville to Mr. Gladstone, "but I cannot help thinking that," as the French Government held absolutely to it the mistake was committed. We need not pursue the story further, because the public have long known that it will be impossible to attain to all the costly and dangerous consequences of the Egyptian Expedition.

Pall Mall Gazette.

THE WORK OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL
—The present Quartermaster-General having quite a rough time of it. It was but a few weeks ago that General Herbert was called upon to despatch an army corps to Egypt, the work done by the department over which he presided was carried out in splendid order. That was not, in fact, a hitch anywhere. When fighting being concluded, the troops have to be brought back. Considering the amount of work and responsibility which has been evolved upon General Herbert, it is to be hoped that his claims may be duly considered, and that the honours are those distributed. It will often take time before those who quietly and efficiently and mature the earlier arrangements by which the success of a campaign is assured, are overlooked, while all the reward to those who are lucky enough to see the commands and staff appointments in the field.

—Army and Navy Gazette.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Cairo telegraphed on Monday evening:—
The deadlock regarding the trial of Arabi Pacha continues, and as neither party appears inclined to give way, there is every probability that the trial will be postponed before the matter is settled. Upon the one hand, Sir E. Malet has announced that the trial will not proceed unless Arabi is defended by his English counsel, while on the other hand the Khedive has refused to Malet to understand that they will not be responsible for the government of the country if the English counsel introduces modes of procedure altogether different in character from those which have been followed in the past. It is supposed that the object partly because the counsel is supplied by Mr. Blunt, whom they regard as an ally of Arabi and an enemy of Egypt, and they assert that the great object of the Khedive is to prevent a cross-examination, and that this will have a very bad effect upon the country. The ignorant portion of the population will suppose that the Khedive has abandoned the cause and have forsaken the Khedive, whose *prestige* will be greatly injured.

Arabi's friends assert that several members of the Ministry dare not face the cross-examination to which an English barrister would subject them, and that they fear that many inconvenient facts and incidents would come to light. For instance, during the Mission of Dervish Pacha here there were negotiations, and probably correspondence, with the British Consul, in which all the sordid and ugly facts might come out as to the relations of these persons with Arabi, even while hostilities were going on. The incident of the intrusion of the eunuchs of the Palace into Arabi's cell at midnight has already been mentioned. There are, however, many matters which an English barrister might introduce into the case which would be especially unpleasant for many highly-placed officials. The machinery of the country has been occupied in getting up the case of the prosecution, the fact remains that Arabi has not as yet been allowed to see his counsel or to prepare his defence. It is understood that the Court of Inquiry tended to exonerate rather than to convict him of complicity in the burning of Alexandria. A list of the various lawyers has been submitted to the young pasha, and they might prefer to represent them at the trial; but it is significant that each lawyer named has not only declined to accept, but has left the country. Under the present circumstances, the failure of the Court to convict Arabi would unquestionably be viewed by the country as a defeat of the Khedive, and would render the future even darker and more difficult than it already is. Some of the members of the Egyptian Government would prefer to let the British Government to abandon the prosecution altogether, proclaiming, according to their first announcement, a general amnesty, and banishing from the country Arabi and the other leaders of the revolution. This would be incompatible with the rule of the present Khedive.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

The general results of the private investigations are that the prisoners for the most part objected to be questioned on the evening of the 2nd of February and the 9th September. Arabi's protest was especially energetic, and he was immediately granted, on the general parole to all persons implicated in and any events up to the massacre. Regarding the release of the colonels in February, he denies that he and Ali Pasha, with Abdelhalim, had any arrangement. He says that the being imprisoned the regiments should come to rescue them. Three were invited to the banquet at the house of Osman Pasha, Irfaki, the War Minister, and were seized upon. The three colonels were released on the 10th September. Abdelhalim and Fehmi Arabi's own not moving in the matter.

With regard to this subject, Arabi protested that the officers and men were disgusted with the system of giving military commissions to civil officers, and the better class to officers and assassins.

"I was not," said Arabi, "unanimously chosen by my brother officers to represent their cause." Arabi eloquently and forcibly repudiated all idea of collusion between the colonels and the men. The latter whom he declares acted spontaneously, could not, he maintained, have been so easily deceived because they had not a suspicion that the banquet was a mere trap. Arabi continued in the same strain in the course of examination of the events of September, protesting that his action was justified by the state of the country and the situation of the army. As regards the country, he said, we ruled despotically by the Turks and Circassians. There was no justice in the land except by purchase. "I loved my country," he exclaimed Arabi, "and my only ambition was to allow her to possess the happier lands she possessed by the people." We conducted the Abdelhalim demonstration in an orderly manner. Before making my demand for a Constitution, ministerial reorganization, and the renovation of the Chamber, I intended to take in the interests of Egypt. Shortly afterwards the Khedive was pleased to express his sense of my zeal for my country's good. He nominated me first, Vice-Minister and next Chief Minister of War. The Anglo-French Navy, and the German Navy, my designation, and immediately the Foreign Consuls, concerned for the safety of their countreymen, visited me asking for a guarantee of security. Though no longer in power, I sent a circular to the officers, inviting them to present a petition to the Khedive for a peaceful revolution. Subsequently the Chamber, summoning me, announced its intention to petition the Khedive to reinstate me as Minister of War, which after a short space of indecision, the Khedive did." With regard to the massacre of the 9th September, he pointed out that in the first place the presence of the foreign fleet excited the mob, and that the stabbing of Arabi by a Maltese was as the spark to the conflagration. As each party became reinforced the combat spread, and he pointed out the intervention of the troops. Arabi insisted that the troops did their duty, and continued the Khedive invested me with the Order of the Osmanie two days before the bombardment, saying, "Accept my thanks for the part you have taken in having fulfilled your duties to your country and myself." The Khedive (adds the prisoner) had written to the Sultan for his special orders."

The Times says :—With reference to Mr. Blunt's letter to Mr. Gladstone, published on the 13th inst., that gentleman informs us that he has received a formal communication from Sir E. Malet, dated October 4, returning him his letter to Mr. Arpa, and stating that this was done in accordance with instructions received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Blunt asks us to state that he has seen Sir E. Malet, and that he is acquainted with the prisoner in question, and that his proceedings might be strictly followed above board, and that he gave notice to the Home Government of his having done so on the 27th of September, his object in addressing Arabi being merely to give him friendly assistance in his efforts to obtain a fair trial and the necessary legal authorities, and that he has no objection to acting on his behalf in appointing counsel. Mr. Blunt adds that he had from the first placed his word to Mr. Gladstone to abstain from any interference with contemporary politics in Egypt. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Blunt to Sir Edward Malet, dated October 10 :—“I have just seen Sir Edward Malet, and stated that Arabi has requested the Home Government to be allowed to employ counsel of his own choice, and that he has been appointed by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt or Sir Wilfrid

Gregory, and that the Government has consented. I told Sir Edward that I held Mr. Blunt's authority to act for Arabi. He referred me to Sir Charles Wilson, English member of the Commission. I apprehend no difficulty in obtaining an interview with Arabi. The trial is to be held, as at present arranged, according to the French system, and an *acte d'instruction* is now being taken. Send books on the subject of French Courts-martial. I will write again shortly, when I have seen Sir Charles Wilson and my client."

Sir John Adyee visited Arabi Pacha while he was under the charge of English officers to see for himself that he was being properly treated. We believe he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the treatment he was receiving. Mr. Napier telegraphs:—
"Cairo, 16th, 11.20 a.m.—Sir Edward Malet still insists that English counsel shall be allowed the prisoners. The trial is postponed till this point of time may be more prominent."
Unless proper arrangements are made by the Egyptian authorities to secure a fair trial, it is possible that the British Government will require that Arabi shall be re-transferred to English custody.

PARLIAMENT OUT OF SESSION.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., addressing the Gravesend Radical Association on Monday, dwelt upon the subject of municipal government in London. He said he had always thought that the municipal privileges were the least of those to which the City was to be extended. He believed that those who inquired into the constitution of that corporation would recognize in it the oldest form of a free representative constitution to be found in any country, and that it was the oldest in the world. It had a chief magistrate elected in the beginning by the ratepayers of the ward to which he belonged, and it enjoyed the privilege of electing its own magistrates, because the Londoners were the only people who treated the Londoner, and that claim was still upheld. That privilege had been maintained because the city magistrates had given satisfaction by the way in which they had administered justice, not only to the poor but to the rich, and to the man of high general nature, and their decisions had given general satisfaction to the Judges of the law, for it was seldom that they were reversed on appeal. One must look a long way back to find such an instance of justice, and he maintained that, so long as the aldermen were given the power to act as magistrates, they must be elected for life. When it was decided that it was not right for them to act as magistrates, it was decided that they should be elected for short periods, but in that case they must give up the right. As to the broad principle of the extension of the municipality, he hoped and believed that the Government would bring in a measure which would put the Corporation of London on a footing with the other corporations outside the limits of the City proper had a right to municipal government, based on popular election. He was not one who feared that the dignity and prestige of the Corporation would be lost by such a change. He thought, on the contrary, that it would be enormously increased. He earnestly hoped, however, that, whatever change was made, the right of popular election as it at present existed and the right of the Corporation to elect its own members would not be lost sight of. He did not like the system on which the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works were elected, and thought it much better to elect the members of the Corporation by the same system. The vestry system of election was to him too much of the caucus principle, and he hoped it would not be adopted in the new municipality. He believed that a large number of the City Corporation would be necessary to carry out the new system, but he was opposed to the privilege of voting which the liverymen enjoyed upon payment of some £20 to join a guild, because he held it to be unconstitutional that a man should be able to buy the right to vote. He hoped that the Commissioners on the City Bill would recommend that the privilege be taken away, so that each man should enjoy equal advantages under the franchise. He wished to show that the Corporation was not the extension of the municipal government of London, and he believed he should not have been appointed to the Commission on the City Guilds if it had not been thought that it would give an unbiased, unprejudiced, and uncorrupted view of the subject, and might be necessary for any reform in them.

Mr. Henry Chaplin and the Hon. E. Stanton addressed a meeting of their constituents at Hogsthorpe on Monday evening last. Mr. Chaplin, referring to the agricultural classes, remarked that among the recommendations of the Royal Commission was one to the effect that local taxation should be reduced, and he strongly advocated that personal property should be equally well taxed, and that the land should be taken out of national objects. The Conservative Government relieved the land of local taxes to the extent of nine millions, whereas the present Government had only promised relief to the extent of a quarter of a million. He deprecated the idea of increasing the duties on the export of corn, and, while not for the moment advocating its re-imposition, he pointed out that if it had been continued it would have now produced three millions annually without making any difference in the supply or the price to the consumer. In view of the present Government had passed the *Agars Bill*, compelling the British taxpayer pay the rent of the Irish tenants, many of whom were in a much better position than the English tenant. Mr. Stanton pointed out the increase in the national expenditure, without any promise of relief to the agriculturist interest, while the war in Egypt would mean a further addition to the income-tax or an increased burden upon the land. He said that he should oppose the *cidute* to the utmost of his power.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., in laying the memorial stone of a Primitive Methodist chapel at Rhostyllen, a few miles from Wrexham, on Monday, said a great deal was being done in these days about Church of England conferences and about the progress that the Church of England was making. Far be it from him, as a churchman, to say one word against those conferences and that progress; but it would be idle to shut his eyes to the fact that, if the Church was advancing so rapidly in Wales, Nonconformity was advancing with seven-leagued boots rapidly in the north.

For every church built since he became a member for Denbighshire, 14 years ago, he had been at least 30 civil Government inspectors, and he thought it would be absurd to say that the same people did, that the same Government would not hold precisely the same religious doctrines and conform to the same ordinances. That was a matter which every man and woman must settle with God and their own conscience.

AN IRISH ROMANCE.—A Limerick correspondent writes:—Two years ago Miss Ellard, the owner of a fine estate at Newtown, Co. Wick, was fired at, but both she and the coachman fortunately escaped the bullet of the assassin. Shortly afterwards police protection was afforded Miss Ellard, two sub-constables being drawn from the New Ross station, and appointed to her duty. The gun appeared to have acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the fair proprietress, and one of them, Sub-Constable Sheehy, a bright, dashing young fellow, proved himself to be fully agreeable that she resolved to retain his protection a permanent duty. The young man and his accomplished lady had, in plain words, given her hand and heart to Sub-Constable Sheehy, who is now the husband of a beautiful wife and a landed proprietor with an income, it is stated, of £10,000 a year.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY.
Divine service was conducted at the Castle yesterday morning by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., Minister of Maxwell Church, Glasgow. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duchess of Connaught, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, and the Royal Household were present. The Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Duchess of Beaufort arrived at the Park Hotel, Park-place, St. James's, from Badminton, on Monday.

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Edith Ashley have left town for St. Giles's House, Cranbourne.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in December, between Major Robert J. O. Jocelyn, of the 8th (the King's) Regiment, younger son of the late Hon. John Jocelyn, and Miss Jenyns, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Soame Jenyns, C.B.

GHOST STORIES WANTED.

[illegible]

The Secretaries' address. To their criticism notice will be brought an endless array of facts and wonders, such as haunted houses, and walking ghosts; and portentous communications from Spiritualists. Societies vouching for ladies having come through the ceilings of second-floor rooms without opening a trap-door or injuring the floorboards; and of persons who have had instances of disembodied spirits writing on slates, and travelling through space without walking, riding, sailing, or flying. All the absurdities will be guaranteed by men as women as to whose honesty, sanity, or responsibility there is no suspicion. They will vouch for having seen what it is quite impossible to believe they could ever have witnessed, just as in the past they have declared on their faith as philosophers or truth speakers that they have beheld "w" their own eyes, and "w" the eyes of others. The police magistrate demonstrated to be either gross fraud or clever legerdemain. There is really very little history which can be pronounced absolutely incontrovertible. It is questionable if there is such a thing as a fact, or a truth, or a reality, or a possibility. Is there, or is there not, a famine in Ireland at the present moment? Such "a fact" can surely be easily ascertained; yet after pondering the weighty evidence on either side, it is difficult to say to whom the controversy should be referred. Such a question is, however, much more difficult will be to verify shortly about what was asserted to be seen by some dyspeptic person at the witching hour of night in a lonely Highland graveyard, or by two nervous girls with impressionable minds at the foot of a pillar in a lonely village church in a remote part of Tipperary? The Society for Psychical Research, as at present constituted, is doubtless worthy of all respect. It has the usual paraphernalia of regular organisation, and it has, we believe, published some very good books. But it is not the Society that prosaic physicists have treated the bodies and its ghosts with "uninstructive contempt." But how do we know that the Society will be invaded and conquered by the Spiritualists? In that case it would end, as a similar organisation has done, as a mere record of credulities of ready recipients of the wonder—
—Standard.

MUSIC.

The recommencement of the excellent Saturday Afternoon Concerts in the Sydenham building has for many years been a welcome event both for neighbouring audiences and for distant visitors. Its recurrence on Saturday last was the inauguration of the 27th series, the chief features in the arrangements of which have already been referred to by our notice of the prospectus. One of the special promises therein made was fulfilled in the concert of Saturday, when Herr Braham's new pianoforte concert was performed for the first time in England, the work being the second of the kind introduced by the composer. The first having been brought forward, also, at the Crystal Palace, in 1872. The concert given on Saturday is symphonic in the number and order of the movements, and in the assumed importance implied by exceptional length, but not in intrinsic musical value, which nowhere justifies the ambitious purposes which it pretends. The first *Allegro* starts

with a small melodious phrase; the second subject being pleasing, but, like the other of no special character. In the work of the third movement, and indeed in his whole work, the effort to achieve the absence of any genuine musical promptings are the prevailing features; the wearisome length of the movements leaving an impression at the end, of the persistent boredom of a prosy talker, who says the little that he has to say with much emphasis. The second movement (Allegro Appassionato) has much the character of a Scherzo and promises at first to afford a bright relief to the preceding heaviness; but the promise is but imperfectly kept, for here, again, the composer's diffuseness of treatment is manifest. His third movement, in the third division—Andante—is generally less aggressive than the previous movements. It opens with a melodious solo for violoncello and contains some mild, inoffensive phrases for the orchestra, interspersed with piano passages for the violin. But the effect of all this is to them the effect rather of impertinent intrusion than that of belonging to their surroundings. Here, again, over-prolongation is felt by those who can distinguish between a work of genius and one of mere manufacture. The final Allegro is a rather good example of the best portion of the concerto, lively, although somewhat commonplace, in its themes, but fairly well sustained as to coherence, and none as is so frequently the case with Herr Brahms to an expiring exertion. We have spoken but incidentally of the pianistic portion of the concerto, and this may be said to be the least successful of the three. The piano part of the instrument has no other importance but such as may be considered to belong to excessive difficulty. They are generally unattractive in themselves, and scarcely ever seen like integral parts of the work. The ostensible purpose of a concerto is to display the performer's skill in the instrument, and frequently, but still in a way that shall make it felt as being a component part of a great whole. In this respect, at least, Herr Brahms's new composition is a failure. The excessive difficulties which he has added to his concerto are not only unnecessary, but, as Mr. Oscar Beringer, who must have brought to his task a belief in its importance as well as thorough competence for its fulfil-

The concert began with Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Wood Nymph," ended with Beethoven's severe and sympathetic "Fidelio," and included Herr Wagner's "Voices of the Forest," an orchestral arrangement of part of the music of the second scene of the second act of his *Stieffried* "opera-drama." Mr. Lloyd sang, with fine effect, the "Hymn of Happiness" from Berlioz's *Lelio*, and Walter Pater's "Pride Song" from *Henry V.* The *Meistersinger*. Mr. Manns received the usual warm greeting on his appearance at the conductor's desk.

After the concert came the re-opening of the grand organ (in the Handel orchestra which has just been reconstructed by the London Electric Organ and Pipe Company) an instrument has cost about £6,000, and is of exceptional power and capacity. It has four manuals (or key-boards)—and a set of pedals, with independent stops, and a compass of thirty notes; the total number of stops (including those of combination) being 1,000. Great and heavy Wagner's Joy's hydraulic engines, and the motive power is taken from the water of one of the great towers. The machinery for this purpose is under the organ, and shown to those visitors who desire to see it. The opening performance on Saturday evening was given by the organists of the three pointed organists to the Crystal Palace Company, who played a varied selection of music—sacred and secular—and gave proofs of their own skill and of the good qualities of the instrument. Weekly performances are to be given by other eminent organists on successive Saturdays during this month and on, and up to December 16 inclusive.

Another attractive classical selection was performed last week at the Covent-garden Promenade Concerts, the chief features have been Weber's overture to *Euryanthe*, the piano concerto in A-flat, and Beethoven's seventh symphony in A. The fine harp was conducted by Mr. A. Gwyllion Crowe, who had good effect to these pieces, the soloist in the first concerto having been Mr. F. Cliffe, who was well applauded. Miss Nettie Carpenter, very juvenile violinist, made a highly favourable impression in her performance of the concerto by Viotti; and Miss Elsie Warnott, Lotti's aria "Pur dicesti," Mme. Enrique Mozart's "Voi che sapete," and Mr. Rigby in *tieder* by Schubert and Schumann gave agreeable contrasts to the instrumental music.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall Saturday evening with the laudable object of raising the fund for educating the slave children in Cuba. The movement is under the patronage of the Spanish Minister, the Marquis de Casa Leizola, and other distinguished persons, and has been most successfully organised by Signor Vergara, who is giving splendid performances in the provinces. But little more said of Saturday's concert beyond recommending the purpose for which it was given. The programme consisted of a varied selection of vocal and instrumental pieces. Mrs. Cawston, and her daughter, Miss Cawston (a young donna) contributed some successful performances, and Mme. Selika (a Creole lady) very favourably received in several instances. Different styles, as the vocalists have been Mme. Evans-Warwick, Signor Vergara, Mr. Blandford, and Mr. J. Lynde. Euxine Violoncello, and the orchestra of instruments by Mr. de Munch (violin), Signor Papini (violin), and Signor Tito M... (pianoforte).—*Daily News*.

THE RETURN FROM EGYPT.

The official arrangements made for the return of the Household Cavalry to London afford favourable opportunities of giving them a public welcome, and the residents of the capital will be able to participate in the gratification of seeing the gallant troopers ride through the streets during the business hours of the day, whatever their number may be on that date. This is a circumstance of no trifling importance, and will give the night's rest in the docks after landing and order that they may recover from the effects of the voyage, and be fresh for their march to the barracks;—a Captain Browne, who is recovering from a wound, is now having some of the cocksheds converted into stables for their accommodation. The officers and men, after landing their horses and baggage, will be able to sleep on their berths on board ship, and will set out at their leisure in the morning. The South West India Corps have been selected for the debarkation, instead of the 1st Cavalry, and the Household Cavalry will don—a selection which could not have

MUSIC.

low, and render unnecessary the great crane by which they were lifted on board in the motor docks. Even at the worst they might have been hoisted, as they were in Egypt, by ship's steam derricks. The southern end of the docks has been shown as the place of landing. The exact route is not yet determined at headquarters, but this information together with the day and the hour, was duly announced. At the Admiralty on the day the best qualified opinion was that the *Lybian Monarch*, with the first portion of the troops, would arrive at the motor docks, in which case their triumphal entry into London will take place on Saturday. The *Assyrion Monarch*, with the remainder, is expected two days later, and may, therefore, be looked for in the East of London on the morning. These ships and their troops will not, however, be the first to be the first arrivals in England. According to the telegrams from the signalling

PARIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

The trial of John Dillinger at Stamford Hill took place at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday morning before Mr. Justice Watkin Williams. The prisoner had pleaded guilty to the two charges of burglary, but not to the first charge. Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, who was presiding, said that the prisoner was unduly influenced by counsel. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was covered in the residence of the Reynolds at Highfield House, Stamford-hill, on the night of the 31st of September, and in endeavouring to escape fired several shots from a revolver. One of which seriously wounded a constable named Howe, who was at the time in criminal condition. The prisoner was secured after a desperate struggle, and it was discovered that five shots had been fired from the revolver. Mr. Poland, in opening the case, particularly called the attention of the jury to the desperate nature of the prisoner, and said that the safety of the public imperatively demanded that such crimes should be repressed by a stern administration of the law in cases where such persons were convicted.

PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1882.

special 1 slowly separated.

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND, **NICE**, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1882.

which goes up in five minutes.

The difference of character between the Prince of Wales's two sons was very remarkably evidenced at a dinner given in the honour in Queensland by the Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy. Prince Albert Victor was silent and thoughtful, Prince George was vivacious. The waiters were of the same type and whenever the Governor was not looking Prince George gave hard tugs at their tails. The Chinamen, with true Oriental politeness, maintained an imperturbable gravity.

Just as the *Lydian Monarch* was steaming past Gravesend, a small boat was seen making towards the steamer, and, regarding

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

LONDON, OCTOBER 25-26, 1882.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW RULES.

The meeting of Conservative members which was held at the Carlton Club on Wednesday was practically an act of re-negation of Sir Stafford Northcote's leadership, and, indeed, against the conduct of business by the front Opposition Bench as a whole. It had instantaneous effect. Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues have consented to follow. The proceedings of the House of Commons in the morning sitting on Wednesday have diminished the hope of any speedy despatch of the business for which it has been called together.

The debate on the Closure resolution was opened by Sir H. D. Wolff, who moved to omit the words which give "the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House" the same power of putting the closure in motion as is given to the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone refused to accept the amendment for the obvious reason that the support of the Opposition is greater when the House is in Committee than they are when the Speaker is in the Chair. In a debate of the House a member can speak but once; in a debate in Committee he can make as many speeches on one question as he pleases.

The autumnal rains of the past week, or two have brought their usual accompaniment of disastrous Floods, involving destruction of property and occasional peril to human life, and reminding the community of the need of the Rivers Conservancy Act, which has long been promised and never yet accomplished. England, it is true, suffers less than Continental countries in the matter of Floods, and our disasters seem small in comparison with those which desolate other parts of Europe; but it must be remembered that we are also exempt from the tremendous rainfalls of other climes, and our rivers and streams are supposed to be under better control. Unfortunately, the present management is imperfect, and the extension of agricultural drainage is rendering the situation decidedly critical. Every provision is made by the farmer to get rid of the rainfall as quickly as possible; but the care thus exercised is limited by the owners and occupiers to the task of getting the water away from each individual farm or estate. The water runs readily through the soil, falls first into little drains and then into big ones, until finally it enters some brook or river which is supposed to be capable of carrying it whither it will be heard of again. In the event of weather the process works with tolerable smoothness, but exactly there is an extra fall of rain— which need not be by any means exceptionally large—we have the melancholy tale of whole tracts of country laid under water, farming produce swept away, live stock drowned, railways flooded to a dangerous depth, country roads rendered impassable, and perhaps a few bridges destroyed. All this happens with unfailing certainty, as if the population had simply resigned itself to its fate. We do not allow fire to desolate our cities, but nothing effectual is done to save the country from the plague of water. Whether it is a wise procedure to seek the rainfall away with a rush, may well be looked upon as doubtful. But if the water is to be flung off as a nuisance, it should at least be seen that the channel for its conveyance are adequate to the task. These Land Floods, which sweep over the broad acres of the lowlands, do an incalculable amount of mischief. They damage the quality of the grass and carry off the manure from the arable land, for it is notorious that rivers in flood are often enriched with nitrogen that has cost the farmer much money, and which is worse than wasted.

There is also a converse to this view of the case. When we get into the cycle of hot, dry summers, which is probably the worst for us, the land will be found empty of its precious treasure, and unable to withstand the arid incursion of a cloudless sky. We shall then hear something more about a subject now well-nigh forgotten—the storage of water. A large expenditure is incurred to get rid of the rainfall, and by and bye it may be found needful to expend money in another direction, so as to preserve for our fields some portion of that which is now being allowed to waste itself in hurtful Floods. It is to approach to the age in which we live that a day or two of steady downpour is sufficient to put a large portion of the country under water. The evil, instead of lessening, is growing greater, and the loss incurred becomes a national question. It can be little doubt that the success of sewage-farming some few weeks back was due in large measure to the advantage, at the hot summer, of having a quantity of water ready at hand. When we add the Floods, in addition to the desolating effects which occasion in the lowlands, to damage the water supply of many of the towns, it will be seen that the subject is one of widespread importance.—*Standard*

It is at first sight startling to find an Englishman anxious to put himself in the position occupied by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on Tuesday night. Whatever the members thought of the causes of the Egyptian war, there could be but one opinion that the warmest thanks of the country are due to the commanders, officers and men of Her Majesty's forces in Egypt for the admirable manner in which they have brought that war to an unexpected speedy end. Sir Wilfrid Lawson amplified his voice against treating with the cent countries men who have simply done their duty:—

se. a the in
barring the noninductible member for Cam
know how to distinguish between the sta
man and the soldier. The soldier is
responsible for his cause, and the time, l
pily, will never arrive when Private At
requires proof of the justice of Engla
quarrels before he does his best to make
respect the winner. To be the only

self to the contrary surpasses the extreme
limits of anything that can be done with
courage is in making everything
is made more so, so that a man who is
determined to ride a hobby-horse to death, with
heeding whether the ill-used animal is
It is not even a part of that "wisdom
man's self which sometimes consists in
seeing better than to do better."
is made sure, a considerable amount of
popularity to make them generally accept
and we are not inclined to pay a high price
and the popularity of an English politician
under any imaginable circumstances, re-
sults in a price paid for the sake of
thanks and honour. Evidently, the old
of the day should read, "England—old
Sir Wilfrid Lawson—expects every man
his duty." The value of this exception
he gathered from the temper in which
House received the message.
answer to the Premier's notice of a v
thanks to the Egyptian army. It was too
temptuous to be really angry with the u
tunate hobby-ride.—*Globe*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter-past twelve.

The House commenced the discussion of the following Resolutions.

On the first resolution, Sir H. W. Wolff moved an amendment (which was withdrawn) and then moved the following resolution (discussion all the afternoon) striking out the words "and in support of it, after some observations on the danger of intrusting this power even to the Speaker, he urged that the Chairman was not an officer of the same dignity and responsibility, that he is always a party man, taking an active part in politics, looking for protection, and therefore, the influence of the Government on the day. It would be unwise, therefore, and dangerous to give him the power of closing the debate."

Mr. GLASTONE, in opposing the amendment, argued that the speakers had often been permitted to speak in opposition to the amendments, and that Mr. Gaville and Lord Sidmouth; and that they retained the power of giving effect to their opinions by voting. There was no reason, he asserted, why this power should not be given to the Chairman of Committees, although the Chairman did not speak on the same level as the Speaker, and that there ought to be some provision for the case of those gentlemen who occasionally took the chair in the absence of the Chairman of Committees. Mr. GASTON, who had been in the Ways and Means. Moreover, he said, the Chairman of Committees was not a member of the House, and in that position would be able to exercise this power now proposed to be taken from him as a member of the House. He said that the Chairman, and asserted that it was chiefly in the case of the Chairman of Committees that the Committee that these stringent powers for

Mr. JOSEPH MANKERS asked whether these powers were to be conferred on the Chairmen of the Grand Committees which were to perform the functions of the whole House; and on this being denied by the Prime Minister, he asked further what then was the use of these Committees.

Mr. ARNOLD remarked that the amendment would leave the House without any power of dealing with obstruction in Committee; and Mr. Chaplin insisted that the House ought to come to a decision on that point until the Government had disclosed its intentions with regard to the Chairmen of Grand Committees and to the original formation of Committees.

Sir W. HARCOURT said it was not asked that the Chairmen of Grand Committees should have these powers, and argued that it would be of no use passing the Resolution at all the proceedings in Committee were excluded from it.

Sir R. Cross complimented the Home Secretary on his complete conversion on this point and contrasted his present attitude with his opposition to the efforts of the late Government to deal with obstruction. He also contended that, before proceeding further, the Government should explain its intentions with regard to the new Chairman. Sir W. Bartley spoke in a similar strain, and warned the Conservative friends that if the Resolution were passed, they would be "howled down by the Ministerialists, and would have to manifest the same indifference and resolution as the Irish members to get a majority." The Chairman, in a clear and dignified

Mr. L. Dossus, in reply to Sir W. Barttelot, maintained that the House had as much right in electing the Chairmen of Ways and Means as in electing the Chairmen of the various Committees. Mr. Dossus mentioned various instances in which the Chairman had made mistakes, and at that point Mr. Gladstone intimated that the Government would accept Mr. Raikes's amendment, strictly limiting the power to the Chairmen of Ways and Means, and would not subsequently propose a plan for appointing casual Chairmen of Committees, reserving to themselves, however, to consider whether this power should be extended to them.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE remarked it would much easier to decide the point at issue if it had been settled by what proportion the *Globe* was to be put in force; and Mr. Wall taking a similar view, urged that the Government were putting the cart before the horse in asking the House to say who should exercise these powers before it was settled in what circumstances they were to be exercised. Mr. Gibson's amendment were accepted, as he hoped it would be, the particular point at issue would become of less importance, but as the question now stood he could vote either way.

Mr. THAKKUR, who had the opportunity of correcting the misapprehension which seemed to prevail on the Opposition benches that the Chairman of Committees was the creature of the Minister of the day. On the contrary he said he was his duty to cultivate equally confidential relations with the leading members of the Opposition.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE also complained that Government had absented themselves from the debate, and that the word had been passed through the Ministerial ranks not to take part in it. He did not lay much stress on the personal difference between the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, but he thought it ought to be a distinction between the regulations for the whole House and the Committee, and that the two states should be dealt separately. It was evident from the debate that the Government had not half thought of their own plan, and, in the circumstances of the case, this, he held, little short of insult to the House.

The Attorney-General replied, and FULKESTONE moved the adjournment of debate on the ground that no answer had given to Sir S. Northcote's proposal to separately with the two states of the H. Mr. Gladstone, upon this, remarked, loud cheers from the Ministerialists, that would be the height of folly thus to do the opportunities for obstruction.

The motion for adjournment was negatived by 199 to 136, but it being now close 6 o'clock, the debate stood adjourned h

Rules until to-day.

Wednesday, which was the 28th anniver-

ary of the Balacava Charge, the inhabitants of Knightsbridge gave a grand banquet to the first Life Guards. The banquet was given in a large iron building called "Humphreys Hall," opposite the Knightsbridge Barracks. In a short space of time the interior of the great place had been converted into a handsome dining hall. The banquet was given in the same place from the front and sides, the head of the hall bore across it the words "Kassassin," "Cairo," "Tel-el-Kebir" and "Peninsula" and "Mexico" were written on the opposite side of the regiment. The troops, to the number of 330, in undress marched into the hall from the barracks, and were received by the Committee, of whom the representatives. There was a large gathering of civilians and officers in private dress, and later in the evening the Duke of

[illegible]

Donoghue, culminated the period of waiting for the officers of the regiment by playing selection of music. At length, amid cheering, the Duke of Teck, Lord Roden, the Marquis of Cornwallis, the Earl of Albemarle, Colonel Campbell, officer of the regiment, Colonel Talbot (the present commanding officer) the Hon. Major Byng, Captain H. Trevor, Captain Sir Simon Lockhart, the other officers arrived, and heard the toast "The Army Navy, and the King," which was given by the Hon. Major Ambler, a Crimean medalist, a Major Charles Mercer, responded. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the 1st Life Guards," gave the following words of welcome: "I am glad to see you all home, as neighbours and friends." The dwellers in Knightsbridge, he said, testify to the good conduct of the troops; a

to the example they set to others. It was natural to Englishmen to show their deliverance by giving a dinner to the troops, and the welcome in this way those who had well maintained the honour of the country abroad; those who, in one sentence, "done their duty." The toast was received with enthusiasm. Colonel Talbot, who was greeted with a loud shout, then said, "I am surprised at the surprise of the troops at the welcome they had received, both on last day and on that occasion, and said that though unexpected, their welcomes were appreciated. He defended his regiment as well as the others, and said that it was his duty to be "looked at," and added that the men and officers had gladly endeavoured to justify the action of his Royal Highness Commander-in-Chief in sending them out to take part in the campaign. He then made a short speech, expressing his pride in his regiment, and his regret at not being with in Egypt. The Duke of Teck, in response to the state of his health, said that now he turned up, like a man, and that he would follow as a comrade. Complimentary to the followed, and the proceedings ended at a

The Royal Horse Guards (blue) were entertained at dinner by the residents of the town at the Albany-street Barracks on Wednesday night in the Town-hall, Holboath the great marquee put up in the bar square having been blown down in the storm on Tuesday. Mr. W. J. Nevett presided in the chair. The guests were:—The men who had returned from Egypt being distributed among their comrades and their hosts at the table. No. 100 of the troops and altogether about 750 were down to dinner. The *menu* was suggestive of the occasion. Among the best of the Entente *cuisine*—“Egyptian boar’s head” (the Kassasin, Cassins, bastions of gallantry), *l’Alexandria*, Arabi brown, Wolsley’s game pie, some roast venison, the gift of Fitzhugh, rounds of Scotch beef, “prawns of brislets,” and “the fish of the Nile,” Tel-el-Kehir salad, and “Hobbs’” plum pudding.

The loyal toasts having been received with great enthusiasm, the troops singing the national Anthem and “God Bless the Prince of Wales” with much heartiness, the *entertainment*, Naval and Reserve Forces, and the *honoured* Mr. Dryden.

General Cecil Ives, in replying for the Army and Navy, remarked that after so long a period of service, it was a pleasure for nearly a quarter of a century in the command which in the end he had had the honor to command, he was glad to see his old comrades and to welcome them home. (Cheers.) Having paid a compliment to Mr. Burleigh, the committee for the readiness and success with which they had performed the duties and movement required of the commissariat, he said that a general at a moment's notice change of base operations, he said it was a pleasure to return thanks for the Army on this occasion because they had done so well. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, having proposed in gistic terms the toast of the evening, continued with the name of Colonel Home, Lieutenant-Colonel Milne Home, M.P., was received with prolonged cheers, and I think the task that you have given me is far more onerous than any duty I have to perform during all my soldier's life, during the last three months. I feel, however, as if I stood here as a sort of loper. The chairman has dwelt entirely on the squadron of the Blues, of which I

[illegible]

ness now, but I simply allude to them for this reason—to remark upon the wisdom of our Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. Wolsley, in having managed somehow or other to surround himself with regiments composed of men who were not such as when those constitutions had become injured to fatigue and hard work, and therefore better able to withstand such a campaign as this was bound to be under the hot sun of Egypt. (Hear, hear.) One word more, and I will be done. The Household Cavalry. You know that at the head of them was Colonel Ewart, the present commanding officer of the 2d Life Guards, and, as he is absent, I may be allowed to say a single word of devotion we felt for him, because you know that unless a regiment is well led and is truly devoted to its colonel it can never get on. (Hear, hear.) I had, perhaps, more opportunity of knowing him than I could have had throughout the campaign, and allow me to say that a more splendid fellow never led a regiment. (Cheers.) Before we were under fire at Tel-el-Kebir Colonel Ewart was struck in the ribs, but he would not allow a single doctor to look at him until the trying work of the campaign was over. (Cheers.) What anguish that man must have gone through—how he managed in spite of that suffering to go on for four days I know not, for it was not until after then that he allowed himself a short rest before the forced march to Cairo. In military circles the formation of such a regiment as ours is not always approved, but I can assure you that I am not about that, but I say that if there is a brigade in the whole service in which such a regiment was likely to be formed and to do good service it was in the Household Brigade. Through our service we have been enabled to get acquainted with the officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the three regiments there has always existed that cordiality and friendship that becomes the soldiers of the Household Brigade. They need not have hung together as we did through the campaign. In short we could not have had the success in camp or field which it was our privilege to enjoy. (Hear, hear.) I regard the reception which all the troops of the Egyptian Kingdom have received from the civilian element as a good sign of the times. We have had many privations, but we have forgotten them all amid this tremendous ovation. (Cheers.) Believe me that such an expression of feeling on the part of the Egyptian people as such I saw throughout London on Friday will do good to both civilians and soldiers, and that so far as the Army is concerned, we will be a greater inducement to those who will come with us to India and for their Country than any other. (Cheers.)

Major the Hon. O. Montagu, who was almost loudly cheered and called upon to speak, after thanking the chairman and the committee for the reception they had given the squadron for the Bazaar, said that the success made by the chairman with regard to the reputation of the regiment gained when in Flanders of being terribly hard swearers, said he was afraid he would have to disprove it. He said that he had heard language used about Arabi, the desert, the flies, the meat, and the dust, and would have been glad to have been in the same circumstances. He said that he had heard in former days mild in comparison. (Laughter.) Some reformers of his had spoken of the Household troops as if they were only fit to walk arm-in-arm with nuns and maids (laughter), and as too heavy to be taken into the field. He said that he was proud to think that when they had the opportunity they had been able to prove that they could fight and stand privations as well as the troops in Her Majesty's service. Cheers.

The Chairman having proposed a vote of thanks to the regiment, the Hon. O. Montagu, the Hon. J. B. Burnaby, commanding the Blues, replied; and, other toasts following, it was late before the company separated.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard*

telegraphed on Wednesday evening:—
The recovery by Arabi's counsel of the whole of his papers and documents has caused a deep feeling of anxiety exists, many fearing that the mask of loyalty is about to be torn off, and the whole of their recent intrigues with the National Party brought to light. Although the Bahrain holders are not consulted, it is altogether contrary to usage to transact official business of any kind during their continuance, a Cabinet Council has been summoned for to-morrow under the presidency of the British Consul, in order to decide to believe that the main point of discussion will be the advisability of stopping all further proceedings against Arabi and his companions. As a leading native says to me to-day, there is scarcely any chance of the British Government making any arrangements smooth with Arabi's party, in case of the eventuality of his succeeding to the supreme power. If, therefore, all the private letters and communications which have passed are to be made public, the confidence of the British public will entertain in future the smallest confidence in any well-known personage in the country. This would be a very grave misfortune, and it is better that the ring-leaders of the Arabi faction should be severely punished than that Egypt and Europe should lose all confidence in every leading Egyptian, and so the work of reorganisation be postponed indefinitely. Arabi to-day wishes to see the British and Egyptian officials at Constantinople whom he wishes to subpoena as witnesses. The chief nominal objection on the part of the Egyptian Government to the admission of English witnesses is that they are afraid that they would endeavour to delay proceedings but it is noteworthy that at present it is the Egyptian Government itself which is causing delay, by withholding the minutes of the Committee, and it is not unlikely that the Committee, if engaged itself to furnish to Arabi's counsel forthwith.

M. Ninet, whose name has been so fre

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from one myself, and I would excite to pity those in whose power it is to remedy the evil. I will tell you just what happened to myself, and my recital will show what is happening to others.

I was with Tulba Pacha at Kafdrawar when we heard of the capture of Tel-el-Kehir, and I went at once with Toulba and Omar el Rahmi in the night to the house of Omar el Rahmi, who lived in a large house where a meeting was going on and where the question of defending Cairo was being debated, and was there when it was decided to surrender the citadel, and afterwards when Arabi left the house to surrender his sword at my special request, he slept also in the same house. He took up arms again that night, and next day took a lodging in the town with friends whom I could trust. For three days I went about freely, dining on one occasion with an English gentleman of my acquaintance at the residence of a friend, and on another with some British officers who had arrived at Cairo. On Tuesday, the 19th, I was arrested as I was crossing the Esbekieh square by a well-dressed Turkish functionary who was passing in a Victoria. He asked me if I was Mr. ————, and I answered "Yes." He said, "You are not the correspondent of the *Spectator*" and the person who served with the "rebel" ambulance at Kafdrawar. "Precisely," I said. "Well, come with me," he answered, "there is some one who wants to speak to you." I drove away with him, after testing that he was really a citizen under British protection, that he could not arrest me, and that he had better take me to the French Consulate. But he said he knew nothing of French authority, and so we alighted at the Prefecture. The Governor, who had been one of the greatest friends of Arabi's cause, was just turning his back, received me, and when I asked on whose warrant he arrested me he said, "We have no time for warrants," and sent me off without more ceremony to prison. The prisoner was in the Prefecture, and I was taken to a room of two rooms upstairs, which were already filled with prisoners—the best society as I perceived, at Cairo—pachas, ulamas, muftis, boys, many of whom I knew, and I asked me why I had been arrested. They told me I knew of no man. They had picked up Toulba, Riaz's, or Sultan Pasha's order at that was all they knew.

I found many wounded officers and among them Ali Fehmi, who had been wounded while in command at Kassassin on the 9th. The doctor had no doctor, and during the first eight days that I was their *co-detenu* I alone had the pleasure of attending them. On the ninth day, however, Sir Garnet Wolsley having heard through me what was the case, a native reserve mental doctor was sent. Every night our room was disturbed by the cries of prisoners, many of whom were very unhappy than ourselves, who were being tortured in other parts of the building.

Here follow details absolutely revolting to the ears of the English. The first was the Father on M. Ninet says:—The morning of my arrival one of the prisoners, a Jew whom I knew, managed to warn me (for there were many spies among us) that I should have nothing of what was supplied me by the gaolers for fear of accidents. And he fed me from a store of his own, sent in covered by his friend, and I received the message by means of a piece of paper concealed in a loaf of bread. The words were in French, "*mangez ni ne buvez rien de ce que la prison vous fournira si vous tenez a sortir vite d'ici.*" Among the unfortunate sufferers in this prison was Ismail Effendi Dangavlat, the man who had distinguished himself as the only all-Bosnian among the prisoners during the war, and had been Deputy-Governor of Constantinople and was now arrested there without warrant as a friend of Arabi.

At length the prisoner was conveyed to Alexandria, and after another period of imprisonment and suffering, obtained a permission to leave the country. This was his last interview with me, and he told me of what I have personally suffered I desire to make complaint. I have complained loudly and bitterly all my life of the injuries done to others, but I will now complain for myself, and for many others. The English people do not know what they are doing in re-establishing the horrible rule of the Circassians in Egypt. They have never read the history of the Circassians. All the English people are ignorant of the horrors the Nile conceals. They cannot guess the ferocity of these cruel Turks who they are re-establishing in power or the lawlessness of the timid Egyptian people who are doing nothing to prevent them. They do not know it, or they could not do what they are doing. At this moment I believe there are not less than 3,000 men in prisons suffering those I have described, plied with blows and chains, and no reason but that they joined the National Egyptian Government in its defence of their Egyptian country. They are all murdered men if England will not interfere. In a fair trial they would be acquitted. The British Government has no authority. In the far-off towns they are sheep penned for the slaughter.

MR. GOSCHEN ON EGYPT.—Mr. Goschen was present on Tuesday night at a dinner given by the Mayor of Ripon. In the course of the evening he dwelt at length upon the subject of Egypt. Referring to the successful conclusion of the campaign, he said it had been remarked that we ought to make too much of our victories. It was wise and prudent to be satisfied with what we had gained, and to be thankful for our success. He was not without boastfulness, there also being a fault of too much self-depreciation and too constant detraction; and he was sure that we had not during the last few weeks luxuriated almost too much in the triumphs of our arms. He then proceeded to remember the famous phrase that was said that would not swim and troops could not march. Sir Beauchamp Seymour would tell us how the ships that would not swim behaved before Alexandria; and he could refer to Sir Garnet Wolseley for information as to how the troops behaved. We said not to be able to march. The confidence of Arabi's army was not the discomfiture that occurred at Tel-el-Khurna. Another large army had fault with this thing, and who, perhaps, had almost persuaded foreigners that they were spitefully the truth. With regard to the policy of diplomacy which was to succeed the military operations, Mr. Goschen said that it was a far-fetched and an evil exercise of annexation. If it did, it would stir up great blood at the peace of Europe—that of Europe which all Governments are anxious to maintain. One Government more than England to maintain. The object of her Majesty's Government would be so secured that it would not be necessary to undertake another expedition. The work must be done once for all, and the work is the security of our highway to the East. That is the object of the expedition. The next is to secure such good government as Egypt will prevent anarchy and the rilling of that highway. We wanted the predominance in Egypt as well as ensure the unity, but not a predominance that would stir up the animosity and excite the jealousies of other countries.

COURAGEOUS CONDUCT.—The medal of the Royal Humane Society, for courage and humanity in saving life, has been presented to Mr. Bram Stoker, the acting manager of the Lyceum Theatre, in recognition of a deed of heroism, he having, at the great risk of his own life, jumped off a Thames barge to the rescue of a person who had fallen overboard. It will be remembered that Mr. Stoker subsequently had the man conveyed to his own house and properly tended, though unfortunately, the attempt to restore him to health was unavailing.

a known in the City, and was highly esteemed
as a liberal supporter of many London
charities.

TRAGEDY IN KENTIST TOWN.—Three People Murdered—About eleven o'clock on Saturday morning a report obtained currency in Kentist town that a tragedy had occurred. It was admitted, the wife and two children of a monger named Meakin, residing at No. 14 Dunsell-place, Kentist-town-road, were lying on the floor with their heads cut off, their throats out. The husband, who was in the room on Friday night, but who the horrible discovery was made he was where to be found. On Saturday evening the Kentist Town-road station received a telegram from the London police stating that shortly before twelve o'clock a body of a man answering in every particular the description of the man wanted for the murder of his wife and two children, had been found floating in the River Lea. The body had been conveyed to the mortuary of Guy's Hospital. Inspectors H. and Redstone at once caused the sister-in-law to be taken to the mortuary and there upon her arrival the man was Hiram Meakin and was identified him at the mortuary.

